FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 146 *27 July 1984*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Rejection of U.S. CW Ban Proposal Justifiable [Wanke, Prague] BB 1
Ceausescu Remarks on Soviet Arms Talks Position [BBC] BB 2
Shultz, Weinberger Differ on Space Talks Agenda [Budapest] BB 3

BULGARIA

On Violations of Swedish Waters by NATO [Bielf in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Jul] C 1
BCP Politburo Approves Prague Documents C 2
PRK Premier's Visit Ends; Documents Signed C 2
Filipov Toast [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Jul] C 2
Chan Si Response [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 24 Jul] C 4
Cooperation Accords [SPK] C 6
Signs Agreements, Departs C 6
Zhivkov Receives USSR's Arbatov, Yakovlev C 7
Bozhinov Delegation Returns From Nicaragua C 7
Nicaraguan Trade Delegation Meets Lukanov, Zarev C 7
Briefs: Boris Velchev Awarded Order C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Greets, Awards Greek CP's Florakis ["Z" in RUDE PRAVO 20 Jul] D 1
Strougal Congratulates Egypt's Kamal Hasan 'Ali [Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Jul] D 1
Czech Trade Minister Leaves for Cuba Visit D 1
Pitra Ends Agricultural Tour of W. Slovakia D 1
Briefs: Algerian Envoy Ends Tour; D 2
Vehicle Assembly Agreement With PRC;
Alcohol Consumption Figures;
Coal Production

HUNGARY

Kampuchea's Chan Si, Delegation Begin Visit F 1
Welcomed by Sarlos F 1
Talks Open 26 July F 1
Cordial, Friendly Atmosphere F 2
Kuwaiti Military Delegation Concludes Talks F 2
Cooperation 'Welcomed' [KUNA] F 2
Comments on Gulf War, Arms F 3

POLAND

Courts, Offices Continue Amnesty Proceedings G 1
20,790 Affected So Far G 1
About 250 Covered in Gdansk G 1
Solidarity Member Released G 1
Jaruzelski Approves State Administration Codes G 2
Cardinal Glemp Issues Statement on Trip to FRG G 2
[Vatican City]
Commentary on FRG 'Revisionist Statements' G 2
Anti-FRG Television Campaign Reaches High Point G 3
Progress Report on UN Education Declaration G 4
Planning Official on Trade Sanctions, Debt, CEMA G 6
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 19 Jul]
Improve CEMA Ties To Prevent Western Extortion G 8
[Bednarek in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 19 Jul]
Mining Delegation Signs Agreement With USSR G 9
Report on Government Activity First Half of 1984 G 10
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 20 Jul]
Sejm Adopts New Amnesty Law on 21 July G 46
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Jul]

ROMANIA

Syrian Cooperation Committee Meets in Bucharest H 1
[SANA]
Received by Ceausescu H 1
Protocol Signed H 2
PCE's Ibarruri Departs Bucharest 25 July H 2
Briefs: New Envoys Appointed H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

3 Albanians Flee to SFRY by Swimming Lake Ohrid I 1
[D.P. in NOVA MAKEDONIJA 19 Jul]
On Planinc Visit and Bulgarian Relations I 1
[Mitrevska in NOVA MAKEDONIJA 22 Jul]
New Greek Visa Requirements Not Simplified I 2
[Petrovic]
Socially Negative Phenomena Continue in Pristina I 3
1 August Price Increases Announced in Pristina I 4
FEC Examines Realization of Price Policy I 4
Pavlovic on Simplifying Foreign Investment I 5
No FEC Summer Recess; 1985 Projections by Sep I 6
Ljubicic on Economic, Political Pressures I 7
[Drazic in BORBA 21-22 Jul]
Vidic Begins Discussion on Proposed Conclusions I 7
Test of Party Maturity I 9
[Petkovic in NARODNA ARMIJA No 2349, 19 Jul]

REJECTION OF U.S. CW BAN PROPOSAL JUSTIFIABLE

LD261422 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Commentary by Radek Wanke on Geneva Disarmament Conference talks concerning an agreement to ban chemical weapons; read by announcer]

[Text] The Geneva Disarmament Conference along with the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe, is today one of the forums where it is possible to push through by practical steps the proposals put forwards by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to curb armaments and bring about disarmament. The endeavor to have a convention that would prohibit the production, stockpiling, and, naturally, the use of chemical weapons adopted, is playing a very important role in this regard.

The constructive proposals put forward by the socialist countries have compelled Washington also to be active at the Geneva conference. George Bush, the United States Vice President, submitted with great pomp in April this year an allegedly totally new proposal from Washington for an agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons, a proposal that was described by the White House as an improtant disarmament initiative of the United States.

Unfortunately this American proposal has not helped to bring an agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons any closer. On the contrary, as Viktor Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation declared in Geneva yesterday, it has created numerous large insoluble problems which did not exist previously. It has deepened differences between the participants in the talks, and on certain questions -- primarily with regard to supervision -- it has thrown the negotiations backwards.

What had led the head of the Soviet delegation to reach such a conclusion? The American proposal does not give an unequivocal definition of chemical weapons, using this then for their own advantage. It ignores, for instance, the binary -- two-constituent -- weapons which are typical of the current trend of chemical armament in the United States. Although the proposal put forward by George Bush lists chemicals that ought to be prohibited, it omits the most important chemical material in the armament of the American Armed Forces, the most toxic and dangerous present-day material, VX. The American proposal has even greater gaps with regard to monitoring compliance with such an agreement, although trying to present as great progress the unrealistic principle of the so-called "open invitation." In other words, the inspected state is asked to receive, within 24 hours of notification, an international inspection which would have the right to supervise any object or locality, including military ones. Moreover, only government-owned enterprises or those under the government's control would be the subject of supervision.

Thus Washington's idea is that all chemical enterprises in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries should be supervised because they are state-owned. In the United States and other capitalist countries the giant private concerns would be able to manufacture everything, including chemical weapons, for they would not be affected by supervision.

Thus the Soviet side's statement that George Bush's proposal submitted last April is a propaganda trick, designed to help Ronald Reagan in his election campaign, is justifiable. After all how could it be assessed otherwise in light of the fact that Ronald Reagan has requested Congress to release $95 million dollars for new binary chemical weapons. How could it be explained otherwise when General Bernard Rogers, the NATO supreme commander in Europe, has demanded the modernization of chemical arsenal and has requested that NATO deploy binary ammunition developed in the United States in Western Europe. As Viktor Israelyan declared yesterday the Soviet delegation is in favor of focusing attention on the principal and central [uzlovy] elements of the convention, which predetermine its successful application.

Any other questions connected with the specific implementation and observance of the convention ought to be examined by a consultative committee composed from all the parties to the future convention.

These were the words of the head of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, words that are clear-cut and in sharp contrast with the unconstructive attitude of the United States at the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons in the world.

CEAUSESCU REMARKS ON SOVIET ARMS TALKS POSITION

LD262042 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1840 GMT 26 Jul 84

["International Assignment" program; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] Tonight a special report on Romania by John Wallich, of Hearst newspapers, after a rare 4-hour interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu:

[Wallich] "Just to be clear, I want to be clear: There is no change in the Soviet position that they will not return to the Geneva talks until the American deployments are removed?"

[Ceausescu, in Romanian with superimposed translation] "My opinion is that it is possible to resume the negotiations under the condition of the cessation of the new deployments."

[Wallich] President Ceausescu's remarks that a nuclear freeze might bring Moscow back to the bargaining table would represent a significant shift in Soviet policy.

[Ceausescu] "Under present conditions such an initiative on behalf of the United States would have very great importance."

[Wallich] But the Russians wasted no time in denying that Mr Ceausescu spoke with Soviet authority. To make sure I understood him, I asked him again if a freeze would be sufficient to persuade Moscow to talk.

[Ceausescu] "In any case the Soviet Union will stop the implementation of the counter-measures and I am confident that it would lead to the resumption of the negotiations."

[Wallich] What was remarkable to me, despite the quick Russian denial, was how free Mr Ceausescu felt to discuss what he perceived to be Soviet policy. He discussed his summit meeting last month with the Soviet president, Konstantin Chernenko. Chernenko practically did all the talking, Mr Ceausescu told me. Of course we discussed the Geneva talks and how best to rescue them. Chernenko even wants a summit with President Reagan, Mr Ceausescu said, but of course not before the November election. No question, Nicolae Ceausescu is on better terms with Konstantin Chernenko than he was with Yuriy Andropov and perhaps better than with many of his predecessors.

On reflection, it is clear that there will never be a protest movement like Solidarity in Romania. Romanians internalize their unhappiness. the only man who tried to form an independent trade union movement was declared a traitor and thrown into prison. He is still there. I waited until my interview with the president was almost over and asked Ceausescu directly about these matters. "There are two terrible (?coin) words which are always heard in the West about Romania. One of them is that this is a very repressive regime.

[Ceausescu] "It is obvious it is an absurdity and a [words indistinct] assessment. It goes counter to the realities of Romania. We manage in Romania a broad working democracy and would like to see in every Western country at least the same type, the same democracy that we have in Romania.

[Wallich] "The other (?coin) word that one hears all the time in the West is the cult of personality. How do you react personally when people talk about this cult of personality?

[Ceausescu] "Well, I don't well understand the question. Does it mean to be a cult of personality the fact that the people approve the policy of the president of Romania which actually is the policy of this country and of the people of the party?

[Wallich] "I think what they mean is having so many members of the family in the government, which is unusual.

[Ceausescu] "[Word indistinct] one of them."

[Wallich] Could he have meant that however many members of his family are in government only one is in control -- Nicolae Ceausescu?

SHULTZ, WEINBERGER DIFFER ON SPACE TALKS AGENDA

LD271349 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The U.S. secretary of defense apparently sees possibilities for the start of negotiations about the limitation of weapons in space differently from the U.S. secretary of state, Shultz, who said at a Senate committee hearing that the Washington administration is ready to begin negotiations in Vienna with the Soviet Union, with no preconditions and dealing exclusively with the limitation of satellite-intercept weapons. Weinberger, secretary of defense, on the other hand, in a statement published today, claims that there is no reason to send an American delegation to Vienna if only one subject is to be discussed.

The representatives of the Soviet Union have emphasized several times that no arms limitation subjects can be discussed at the planned negotiations except satellite-intercept systems.

ON VIOLATIONS OF SWEDISH WATERS BY NATO

AU261252 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 84 p 7

[Report by Sven Bielf, "RABOTNICHESKO DELO Stockholm correspondent": "The Violations Are by NATO"]

[Text] For many years NATO's military circles have been intensly working to attach Sweden to the aggressive bloc, or at least to keep it as close as possible to the bloc. For this purpose the reactionary circles have tried to develop anti-Soviet hysterics through the so-called "violations of Swedish territorial waters by Soviet submarines." The propaganda campaign is completely transparent, and more and more Swedish citizens are beginning to realize that they have been subjected to disinformation and lies, aimed at clearly defined goals.

Recently this propaganda campaign of the militarist circles was dealt a severe blow. A report was published on the violations of Swedish territorial waters and airspace during 1983. All in all the report mentions 30 violations of Sweden's territorial water and 29 of its airspace. These were violations committed by NATO. Swedish waters and airspace are being used by NATO for purposes of spying against the socialist countries. Additional information is being sought from the Swedish military and other installations of a "research" character.

At the end of June combat vessels of the FRG Navy visited the city of Lulea in the far north of the Baltic Sea. Among them there were a dozen vessels in full combat readiness. The vessels dropped anchor precisely on the day when a major action of peace-lovers from Sweden, the USSR, Norway, and Finland ended in the city. This obviously previously coordinated navy visit had a prologue and an epilogue. On their way to Lulea the vessels lingered without permission near a restricted Swedish military zone near the city of Evle [spelling as published] administrative center of Evleborg [spelling as published] Province, and conducted "maneuvers." During a whole day plants in the area were surveyed, while frogmen studied the seabed. Afterwards they probably just excused themselves.

On their return the vessels repeated the whole thing in another restricted zone, this time between Sundsvall and Ornskoldsvik. There was great activity in the area, and the protests of the Swedish population "had no effect," as the local mass media pointed out. Actually, as it was revealed afterwards, the FRG vessels received permission from the superior command of the Swedish Navy to visit the area; however, they simply "forgot" to notify the local authorities. The Swedish permission applied to the activity of the frogmen and all other activities conducted during the stay of the FRG vessels in the area.

During the first days of July the same story was repeated this time with a French naval unit near Ystad-Simrishamn, on the southern shore of Sweden. The French vessels conducted maneuvers in Swedish waters and studied the sea-bed without permission, but with the tacit approval of the authorities.

It becomes more and more clear that the truth is simple: NATO countries crudely violate Sweden's borders and national sovereignty.

BCP POLITBURO APPROVES PRAGUE MEETING DOCUMENTS

AU261810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has discussed a report on the meeting of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist and workers parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological matters held in Prague on 11 and 12 July and expressed full accord with the documents adopted by those participating in the meeting.

The Politburo fully supported the meeting's assessments regarding the present international situation. It assigned the appropriate party, state, and public organs, the creative unions and the mass information media the task of accelerating their foreign political and ideological work to unmask U.S. imperialism's aggressive and militaristic course and to widely popularize the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives and the successes and prospects of socialist economic integration in the light of the decisions of the Moscow CEMA summit and of the worthy commemoration of the upcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and Japanese militarism.

PRK PREMIER'S VISIT ENDS; DOCUMENTS SIGNED

Filipov Toast

AU251317 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jul 84 p 6

[Speech given by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at official dinner on 23 July in Sofia in honor of visiting PRK Government delegation]

[Text] Dearest Comrade Chan Si, dearest Kampuchean comrades and friends: Permit me once again to express our sincere joy at this new opportunity to meet you -- the envoys of the heroic Kampuchean people -- to greet you with a cordial Bulgarian "Welcome," and to wish you a pleasant and useful stay in our country.

I personally feel great satisfaction at being able to pursue our exchange of opinions which began in Phnom Penh, regarding the state and future prospects of our bilateral cooperation. At the talks that opened today and which, according to our common evaluation, are proceeding in a spirit of friendship and full unanimity of thought, important new prospects are being mapped out for the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between our two countries. I am convinced that the results of your present visit to our country will represent a new contribution to the further, ascending development of the friendly Bulgarian-Kampuchean relations.

Dearest Kampuchean friends, during your stay in the People's Republic of Bulgaria you have been able once again to become convinced of how close your wonderful country is to the hearts of the Bulgarian people, convinced of the sincere sympathy we all feel for your long-suffering people and of our profound faith in your bright future.

Throughout the years that followed the merciless Pol Pot regime, the Kampuchean working people achieved considerable successes in overcoming the burden of the legacy of the past, in restoring and rebuilding your economy and culture, as well as in the rebirth of your entire sociopolitical life. The peace-loving foreign policy of the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] is enjoying increasing international prestige.

We are absolutely convinced that despite the attempts of the imperialist and reactionary forces in Southeast Asia to stop this peaceful upsurge of the Kampuchean working people, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and with the fraternal support of the peoples in the socialist countries, you will successfully implement the planes mapped out by the Fourth KPRP Congress in building a new life in Kampuchea.

Your visit to our country is taking place at a time when all Bulgarian people are devoting their efforts to the implementation of the tasks assigned to us by the 12th BCP Congress and by the BCP National Conference for a worthy celebration of the 40th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Within only 4 decades, Bulgaria, which in the past was a backward and poor country, became a modern socialist state with a developed industry and highly mechanized agriculture, with a flourishing culture, and a high living standard of the working people.

We are proud of these successes. They are the results of the Bulgarian people's correct policy and of the BCP'S wise leadership, the results of our close friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal, socialist countries.

The consistent and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at the preservation of world peace and at averting the danger of nuclear war, enjoys well deserved prestige on the international scene. We are actively contributing to the implementation of Comrade Todor Zhivokv's idea to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Dearest Kampuchean comrades,

The ascending development of Bulgarian-Kampuchean relations achieved in recent years is an eloquent example confirming the fact that geographical distance cannot be an obstacle to the intensification of friendship and cooperation among parties, countries, and peoples proceeding along the path of socialism. I would like to stress, in particular, the tremendous credit earned by our two party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Heng Samrin, in establishing and consolidating these friendly relations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria today is developing a fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation with the PRK which is expanding daily and becoming increasingly varied.

The constructive tasks which both the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples have assigned themselves can only be implemented under the conditions of lasting peace, understanding, and cooperation. The world situation, however, is complicated and tense today and this is due to the most reactionary circles of imperialism and reaction, and, above all, to the present-day U.S. Administration. By intensifying the arms race and creating new situations of crisis in various parts of our planet, these forces are pushing the world toward a nuclear war and are jeopardizing the very existence of mankind. The goal of this policy is to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance of the world and to achieve military superiority over socialism, as well as to impose their will from a position of strength.

The danger of nuclear war is great, but such a war is not inevitable. Constructive proposals submitted by the socialist countries, contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Members' Political Consultative Committee, in the Joint Moscow Statement of party and state leaders from seven socialist countries, as well as in the Declaration of the CEMA summit session -- all these proposals -- are pointing at the correct path of consolidating worldwide peace and security. War can and must be averted with the joint efforts of the socialist countries, with the joint efforts of all progressive and honest people in the world who cherish peace and are concerned about the future of mankind.

Comrades, in once again greeting Comrade Chan Si and the comrades accompanying him I would like to propose a toast:

-- To the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the KPRP, between the Bulgarian and Kampuchean peoples!

-- To peace and friendship among the peoples!

-- To the health of our two first party and state leaders -- Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Heng Samrin!

-- To the health of Comrade Chan Si, our dear guest!

-- To the health of all those present!

-- Cheers!

Chan Si Response

AU251948 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jul 84 p 6

[Toast proposed by Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, at an official dinner given in his honor in Sofia on 23 July]

[Text] Dearest and esteemed Comrade Grisha Filipov! Esteemed comrades, leaders of the BCP and of the Bulgarian state! Dearest comrades and friends!

Permit me, first of all, to express our most profound gratitude to the Bulgarian comrades for the exceptionally kind hospitality accorded to us and for their contribution to make our visit successful. In saying this I am speaking on behalf of the PRK delegation and on my own behalf.

Your cordial welcome and the useful talks we have held once more confirmed our mutual understanding. The present dialogue is a new page in the history of consolidating and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation existing between our two parties and peoples. This dialogue will contribute to the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

The people of Kampuchea sincerely greet the fraternal and heroic Bulgarian people and congratulate them on their brilliant successes in implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and in fulfilling the tasks assigned by the Eighth 5-Year Plan of your country's development. These successes have been achieved under the wise and far-sighted leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. These achievements not only represent a basis for the construction of the material-technical foundations of socialism in Georgi Dimitrov's homeland, but they also represent a success of the socialist community as a whole, of the forces struggling for peace throughout the world. These successes of yours represent a contribution to the struggle waged by the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for independence, democracy, and social progress.

The Kampuchean people will never forget the visit paid to us by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, who was the first among the leaders of the European socialist countries to visit our country at a difficult moment in our lives.

This visit represented a remarkable moral support -- a valuable incentive and assistance for the young Kampuchean state. The visit paid by Comrade Heng Samrin to Sofia in November 1980 was of historical importance for the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. At the beginning of this year, after celebrating the fifth anniversary of our national holiday -- 7 January -- the Kampuchean people greeted Comrade Grisha Filipov who visited our country. We are convinced that the Bulgarian comrades have been satisfied by our efforts to efficiently use the assistance of our Bulgarian friends and our friends from the other fraternal, socialist countries. Thanks to this assistance we have been able to implement an accelerated and lasting development in all sectors in recent years. As always in the past, we today once more express our high appreciation for Bulgaria's contribution to the cause of our resurrection. The successes achieved in restoring our country, which had been totally destroyed, in developing and stabilizing it, and in our progress are reasons of pride for us and also a source of pride for our friends from the socialist countries. These successes provoke the anger of the American imperialists, of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and of other reactionary forces. China, the United States, as well as the reactionaries from the ASEAN member-countries and from Thailand, in particular, are today combining their constant aggressive efforts against the Kampuchean revolution. Under unjustifiable pretexts and under the cover of a so-called coalition government they use the remnants of the Pol Pot gang -- criminals, guilty of genocide.

Despite all this, the three countries of Indochina -- the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the PRK -- are consolidating their indestructible, militant alliance on the basis of proletarian and socialist internationalism, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

We would like to stress the fact that the PRK is conducting a policy of peace and friendship, striving for the establishment of good-neighborly relations with all countries in the area, and in particular with our neighboring country -- Thailand. Along with the SRV and the LPDR, the PRK expresses its sincere wish to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Our country attaches great importance to the problem of detente in the area. The third withdrawal in a series of the Vietnam volunteers and the withdrawal that will follow in the future according to the decisions of the summit conference held by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in February 1983 is one more confirmation of the good will of the PRK and the SRV. At the same time this conference shows the development of friendship, solidarity, and manysided cooperation between the countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. Thanks to the support of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as thanks to the revolutionary forces in the world, the Kampuchean revolution is boldly advancing with confident steps.

We express our gratitude to friendly Bulgaria for its support to the cause of peace and for establishing an atmosphere of stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The PRK and all the international progressive public wholeheartedly support the initiative of Comrade Todor Zhivkov adopted in 1981 in connection with transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, into an area of lasting peace and good-neighborly relations. We resolutely support the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, aimed at preventing nuclear war and at rescuing mankind from annihilation.

Permit me, on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party on behalf of the PRK Government, and on behalf of the Kampuchean people to express once more our sincere gratitude to the BCP, to the government and people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the timely and efficient support rendered in defending and building up Kampuchea, which is proceeding along the path of socialism.

I ask you, comrades and friends, to propose a toast to the triumph of our common cause and our common goals!

-- To the relations of external friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the PRK and the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

-- To the health of the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Heng Samrin, to the success of their noble initiatives!

-- To the health and successes of Comrade Grisha Filipov!

-- To the health of the party and state leaders of both countries!

-- To peace throughout the world!

Cooperation Accords

BK261253 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1200 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 26 -- Important documents on cooperation were signed between Kampuchean and Bulgarian leaders in Sofia Thursday morning reports our correspondent from the Bulgarian capital. A protocol on the talks between high-ranking Kampuchean and Bulgarian delegations was signed by Premier Chan Si and Premier Grisha Filipov.

An agreement on the delivery of Bulgarian goods, machines and equipment to Kampuchea in 1985 and on Bulgarian educational, sport and cultural assistance for 1986-1990 was signed by Chea Soth, Kampuchean vice premier, and his Bulgarian counterpart, Andrey Lukanov.

Another agreement, on cooperation in the production of tobacco and rubber was signed by Kong Sam-ol, Kampuchean minister of agriculture and Yang Markov, Bulgarian minister of forestry.

Signs Agreements, Departs

AU261014 Sofia BTA in English 0811 GMT 26 Jul 84

Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA) -- The premier of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and of Kampuchea, Mr Chan Si, called their concluded talks a new tangible contribution to the further development in scope and depth of friendship and cooperation.

The two countries' heads of government reiterated the fruitful promotion of bilateral relations in all spheres. To put it in the words of Mr Grisha Filipov at the closing session of talks, "Bulgaro-Kampuchean dialogue is of great significance not only for bilateral relations, but also for the strengthening of peace in Southeast Asia, Europe and the world over."

The documents signed today outline the trends of consolidating cooperation: the production and primary processing of raw rubber and tobacco growing. An agreement was signed on rendering help to Kampuchea in education, culture and sports between 1985 and 1990. Shortly before his departure, Mr Chan Si once again thanked the BCP, the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people for their support to the reconstruction and development of Kampuchea.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 26 July carries the same report and adds: "At Sofia Airport Chan Si and the officials accompanying him were cordially seen off by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov, and Stanish Bonev."]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S ARBATOV, YAKOVLEV

AU241917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute for the United States and Canada at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Professor Dr Aleksandr Yakovlev, director of the Institute for World Economy and International Relations at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. They are vacationing in Bulgaria. During the cordial and friendly talks, Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation in science and the prospects for its further expanding and deepening were discussed. Comrade Milko Blaev also attended the talks.

BOZHINOV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA

AU251942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The Bulgarian party-government delegation led by Comrade Todor Bozhinov has returned from Nicaragua. The delegation attended the celebrations marking the anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution.

NICARAGUAN TRADE DELEGATION MEETS LUKANOV, ZAREV

AU261815 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 26 (BTA) -- A Nicaraguan delegation led by Mr Dionisio Marenco, minister of home trade, was on a visit here. The delegation also included other ministers as well as heads of foreign trade organisations.

The delegation was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, an alternate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Kiril Zarev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. Meetings were held with ministers and other top-ranking officials of ministries and foreign trade organisations. The possibilities for furthering the cooperation in the chemical industry, agriculture, the light and mechanical engineering industries were discussed.

BRIEFS

BORIS VELCHEV AWARDED ORDER -- The State Council has issued a decree awarding Boris Lazarov Velchev, Hero of Socialist Labor, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order on his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and in the construction of socialism, and on his 70th birthday. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 84 AU]

HUSAK GREETS, AWARDS GREEK CP'S FLORAKIS

AU231810 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 84 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Kh. Florakis' Jubilee"]

[Text] Prague 19 Jul -- Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece, an important representative of the international communist and workers movement, celebrated his 70th birthday today.

On the occasion of this jubilee, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, confereed on Kharilaos Florakis the Order of Friendship and sent him a congratulatory telegram in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The telegram recalls the lifelong, dedicated, and untiring struggle waged by Kh. Florakis for asserting the ideas of social progress and peace, in the interest of the Greek workers class and the Greek working people. The struggle of the Communist Party of Greece for the restoration of democracy in Greece and all current successes of Greek Communists are closely associated with the name of Comrade Florakis.

The telegram further expresses great appreciation for the loyalty of Kharilaos Florakis to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and for his personal contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement, developing fraternal relations between the Communist Party of Greece and the CPCZ, and to consolidating friendship between the Greek and Czechoslovak peoples.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES EGYPT'S KAMAL HASAN 'ALI

AU211357 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a congratulatory telegram to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the new prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of his being appointed to that function. Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, has also congratulated the new prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt on his being appointed to that function.

CZECH TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR CUBA VISIT

LD241024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Antonin Jakubik, Czech minister of trade, has left for a working visit of Cuba. He will attend the opening of the Czechoslovak consumer goods trade fair in Havana and will discuss further possibilities for expanding the exchange of consumer goods between both countries.

PITRA ENDS AGRICULTURAL TOUR OF W. SLOVAKIA

LD262328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Texg] Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today ended a working visit to the West Slovak Region.

At Duslo Sala National Enterprise, he asked about the development of chemical fertilizers production. When talking to the leading workers of the enterprise, he spoke about the need to improve and increase the production of new chemicals for use in agriculture so they satisfied the needs created by agricultural development and environmental protection. Comrade Frantisek Pitra also visited today Druzhba United Agricultural Cooperative in Sala, which uses an industrial corn growth system, and the future cooperative in Mojmirovce in Nitra district, where he acquainted himself with the harvest of Solaris wheat by using groups of machinery. When talking to the combine operators and other members of the cooperative, he stressed the significance of good quality harvest without loss and of careful handling and storage of grain. In the final visit, to United Farming Cooperative Bojnicky in Trnava district, Comrade Frantisek Pitra, along with Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee, and Ignac Janak, leading secretary of the West Slovak Region CPCZ committee, asked about the lentil harvest. In a conversation, he expressed interest in the overall readiness for the harvest and the harvest results in Slovakia so far, scientific and technical findings in agricultural practice, improvement of the marketing of livestock products, and the course of precongress discussion.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN ENVOY ENDS TOUR -- Prague July 26 (CTK) -- Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra received here Thursday Algerian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nur ad-Din Dellici in connection with the end of his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1211 GMT 26 Jul 84 LD]

VEHICLE ASSEMBLY AGREEMENT WITH PRC -- Representatives from the Motokov Foreign Trade Corporation and Tatra Koprivnice National Enterprise have signed an agreement with the PRC to assemble 300 Tatra 81 vehicles in China. This year the CSSR will begin to provide China with components to be assembled in China with the assistance of our experts. A Chinese car factory will produce some components of the Tatra trucks and the number of assembled vehicles and the contribution of the Chinese production will gradually grow. Important contracts have also been signed for supplying completed trucks. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Jul 84 LD]

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION FIGURES -- Some Kcs24 billion are being spent in the CSSR on alcoholic beverages annually. According to statistics, the per capita outlay for drinks in the Czech lands is Kcs1,443, and in Slovakia, Kcs1,857. While the per capita consumption of pure alcohol in the CSSR in 1960 exceeded the 5-liters mark somewhat, today it is 10 liters. The consumption of wine in Slovakia amounts to about 18 liters per person a year, and of 40-percent-strong alcoholic beverages more than 13 liters. In the Czech Lands the consumption of the above is 14 and 7 liters respectively In regard to beer, the Czechs consume 152 liters per capita annually and the Slovaks 114 liters. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 9 Jul 84 p 3 AU]

COAL PRODUCTION -- Miners of the North Bohemia brown coal basin extracted a total of 36,531,340 metric tons of coal in the first 6 months of 1984, thereby exceeding the state plan by 1,531,343 metric tons. In the first 6 months the year they thus fulfilled 52.56 percent of the annual plan. This result is a "record" in the basin's history. By extracting and removing 101,399,841 cubic meters of earth, the North Bohemian miners also overfulfilled by 9.1 percent the planned removal of the overburden and managed to fulfill 56.33 percent of the annual plan. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

KAMPUCHEA'S CHAN SI, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT

Welcomed by Sarlos

LD262155 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI) -- A party and governmental delegation, headed by Chan Si, member of the Political Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived in Hungary for an official friendly visit Thursday on the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The festive reception of Chan Si and his party took place at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport which was decorated with Hungarian and Kampuchean flags. A military guard of honor lined up with the regimental flag.

At the airport the delegation met Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janos Borbandi, member of the Central Committee and deputy prime minister, several members of the government including Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and several senior representatives of Hungary's political and economic life. Present were Lajos Karsai, ambassador of Hungary to Kampuchea, and Chim Nguon, ambassador of Kampuchea to Hungary.

The members of the delegation were welcomed by Istvan Sarlos, and Young Pioneers gave flowers to the Kampuchean prime minister.

After the playing of the national anthems, Chan Si, accompanied by Istvan Sarlos, walked along the guard of honour and greeted the soldiers. Then the Kampuchean prime minister and its party met the Hungarian public personalities and the diplomats of the Kampuchean Embassy.

Talks Open 26 July

LD262212 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI) -- Top-level Hungarian-Kampuchean talks opened in parliament in Budapest Thursday afternoon. Prime Minister Chan Si and party and government delegation arrived in Budapest Thursday morning.

The Hungarian negotiating team headed by Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos, includes Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi, Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa, Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Kaplar, Deputy Industry Minister Istvan Kortvelyes, National Planning Office Vice-President Gyorgy Doro, and Lajos Karsai, Hungary's ambassador to Kampuchea.

Led by Prime Minister Chan Si, the Kampuchean delegation includes Deputy Prime Minister Chea Soth, member of the People's Revolutionary Party Political Committee, Tang Saroem, minister of home and foreign trade, Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm, Deputy Planning Minister Ti Yav, Deputy Industry Minister Klot Randi and Chim Nyuon, Kampuchea's ambassador to Hungary.

Experts of both sides were also present at the talks.

Cordial, Friendly Atmosphere

LD262215 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 26 (MTI) -- As reported earlier, high-level Hungarian-Kampuchean talks began Thursday afternoon in Budapest.

At the cordial and friendly talks Istvan Sarlos informed the guests about Hungary's domestic affairs, the activity of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, its policy of alliance and the tasks ahead. He spoke about the country's economic concerns and their causes, efforts aimed at improving socialist building work, and about external economic relations. The Hungarian deputy prime minister set forth the country's international efforts and confirmed that Hungary supports Kampuchea's efforts and that of the Indochinese countries to turn South-East Asia into a region of peace, security and cooperation between the countries of the area.

Prime Minister Chan Si Spoke of results which Kampuchea had achieved since the overthrow of the foreign reactionary forces backed Pol Pot regime. He stressed that in spite of successes there were still numerous unsolved problems. He voiced the conviction that the Kampuchean people, in close alliance with the fraternal people of Indochina, and with the altruistic and many-sided assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic, will solve the tasks facing it.

Speaking of Kampuchea's foreign policy he stressed: The people of the country have been through a lot of suffering and therefore will continue the fight to safeguard the country's independence and territorial integrity, and to extend their international recognition, simultaneously with keeping in view the interests of all countries in the Indochinese region.

In the course of discussions about the international situation the negotiating sides stated that their views and aims are the same in the basic issues concerning the peace and (?security) of humanity.

The negotiating groups reviewed the development of bilateral relations, the next tasks and further possibilities in further developing these. They voiced their mutual intention for further deepening cooperation serving the advantage of both countries and peoples.

Prime Minister Chan Si expressed his thanks for the many-sided assistance which the Hungarian people have given to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

KUWAITI MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS

Cooperation 'Welcomed'

LD250954 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0811 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Budapest, 25 July -- Hungary has indicated that it is ready for and welcomes cooperation with the Kuwaiti Army in various military fields. This cooperation concerns areas which promote the interests of the two countries and ways of developing and strengthening these interests.

Sources within the Kuwaiti delegation accompanying the Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, who arrived here on Monday, said that the Hungarian side expressed this attitude during the official talks which Shaykh Salim has held with his Hungarian counterpart Lajos Czinege.

[Kuwait KUNA in English at 1007 GMT on 25 Jul adds: "The two sides had formed two working commissions which are expected to present today reports on points of agreement between the Kuwaiti and Hungarian officials.

["From the Kuwaiti side, the first commission is headed by the Assistant to the Chief of the Staff for Military Operations Brigadier Muhammad al-Bader and the second commission by the Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Technical Affairs Brigadier 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sayegh."]

On the 2d day of their visit the Kuwaiti defense minister and the accompanying military delegation attended some military maneuvers held with live ammunition in one of the military areas in the western region of the country. The maneuvers included an imaginary attack performed by one of the motorized Hungarian infantry battalions.

The maneuvers were attended by Major General Morocz Lajos, commander of the 5th Infantry Division of the Hungarian Army and Lieutenant Colonel Bereczki Laszlo, commander of the 8th Infantry Division. Artillery, tanks, helicopter, surface-to-air missile, and antiarmor missile units took part in the exercises. Afterward, a review of training equipment such as light weapons, artillery, tanks, mobile automatic targets, and ways in which the paratroop conduct target practice, and combat fighter planes were demonstrated.

On 18 July Shaykh Salim concluded a 10-day official visit to Moscow during which he held official talks with a number of senior Soviet officials. During his stay in Moscow he initialed an agreement which called among other things for supplying Kuwait with Soviet weapons. The United States showed some concern over the Kuwaiti Government's step to turn to the Eastern bloc as one way of diversifying the sources of arms since the United States rejected a request by Kuwait to supply it with antiaircraft Stinger missiles.

Comments on Gulf War, Arms

LD262019 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Having concluded his visit to Hungary, the Kuwaiti minister of defense left Budapest today. However, before this he gave an interview to Hungarian television. Andras Sugar, our colleague, asked the country's minister of defense about the Kuwaiti stance on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

[Begin As-Sabah recording with superimposed translation] The sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state of Kuwait (?require) it to continue to conduct talks with both Iran and Iraq. We endeavor to [word indistinct] every state concerned to find a solution for the end of this terrible war. [Passage indistinct] Neighbors are killing one another. This is why we are trying to find a solution.

We are endeavoring with every means to effect a truce so there will be peace in (?the Persian Gulf region).

As minister of defense, my responsibility is to attend to Kuwait's (?defense). The Kuwaiti Air Force air defense has received the command to destroy (?everything), be it aircraft or target, which intrudes into Kuwait's airspace without our permission.

It is true that we have not received from the United States Stinger-type antiaircraft missiles, as Saudi Arabia (?has). But we have modern weapons. We are purchasing them from many (?countries). Our Army has among other things American, Soviet, British, French, and Italian military (?equipment).

COURTS, OFFICES CONTINUE AMNESTY PROCEEDINGS

20,790 Affected So Far

LD262143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] An increasingly great number of people are benefiting from the amnesty. Court decisions between Monday [23 July] and this afternoon have affected 20,790 persons. These include 306 persons sentenced for or suspected of committing political offenses. Imprisonment has been lifted for 6,281 persons, and for 1,100 persons the punishment of restriction of freedom has also been lifted. More than 400 persons have benefited from shortening their prison sentences by half. At the same time courts have discontinued penal proceedings involving almost 13,000 persons.

About 250 Covered in Gdansk

LD271112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Today is the 5th day the amnesty has been in force. In Gdansk Voivodship -- as in the whole country -- the courts and the prosecutor's office are carrying on intense activity for the practical implementation of the Amnesty Act. Society's great interest in the details concerning the implementation of the Amnesty Act is shown by the fact that in the course of 4 days as many as 823 people have asked the Gdansk Voivodship Prosecutor's Office for more precise details. Today's DZIENNIK BALTYCKI publishes an interview with Gdansk Voivodship Prosecutor Ryszard Zegar. The prosecutor says that cases of temporary arrest will be analyzed first and are expected to be dealt with by 5 August of this year.

As of yesterday, 52 people under temporary arrest had already left penal establishments. This number includes 23 persons detained for political activity. Gdansk Voivodship anticipates that a total of about 250 persons suspected of political and common offenses will be covered by the Amnesty Act. Irrespective of the activities of the prosecutor's offices, amnesty proceedings for persons sentenced by legal court verdicts in Gdansk Voivodship are being carried out by the relevant courts.

Solidarity Member Released

NC271001 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 27 (AFP) -- A second leading member of the banned Solidarity Movement was released from Rakowiecka prison here last night under the amnesty declared last Saturday, it was learned today. Grzegorz Palka, 34, who was vice president of Solidarity in Lodz in central Poland and in charge of negotiations with the government on economic reform, was driven to the station to catch a train to Lodz. His release came two days after that of Andrzej Gwiazda, the movement's national vice-president, who was freed Tuesday. Both were members of the so-called "Rakowiecka Eleven", seven from Solidarity and four from the Workers' Self-Defence Committee (KOR), who were arrested when martial law was declared in December 1981 and charged with plotting against the state.

So far the authorities have given no indication as to when they will release the four members of KOR, whose trial was adjourned just before the amnesty.

According to official figures, 20,790 prisoners have been released under the amnesty, 306 of them "politicals."

JARUZELSKI APPROVES STATE ADMINISTRATION CODES

LD262202 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and army general, has approved two documents: Code of Duties of State Officials of the PPR [civil servants' code of duties], and Rights of the Citizen and Duties of Officials] in the PPR's State Offices. The publication of these documents is another measure to improve the operation of state administration, raise its rank, and strengthen its role as society's servant. Tomorrow's press will have texts of these documents.

CARDINAL GLEMP ISSUES STATEMENT ON TRIP TO FRG

LD262033 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, set off today on a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. In this connection he has issued the following statement: I am aware of the fact that I am going there during times when the political situation in the world and in Europe is not as good as it could be. However, my visit to West Germany will be limited to the church and pastoral framework. Apart from the liturgy in Paderborn I would like to celebrate the Holy Mass in the sanctuary of Kaevelar and to pray with the Poles who live in the Essen dioceses.

Political moods and press opinions are not the ultimate criterion according to which the church should organize its pastoral work. The church in Poland wants to be today, as it has been in the past, the spokesman for peace, reconciliation, and dialogue. In contacts with the churches of other countries, I naturally keep in mind my homeland's national interests. I would like those elements of good which are being achieved in Poland with difficulty to be noticed in the world.

Signed: Jozef Cardinal Glemp, the primate of Poland

COMMENTARY ON FRG 'REVISIONIST STATEMENTS'

LD262034 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Edmund Meclewski commentary]

[Text] First let me remind you of the basic facts: On 21 July, during the Sejm session, General Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, condemned the revisionist statements, the policy of the FRG, including various official statements. Our stance was sharply attacked by the FRG spokesman, who called it unfounded and made the prompt accusation that it is we who are disrupting the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG. A similar stance is also given by the minister of state in the Bonn Foreign Ministry, Alois Mertes, whom we know from somewhere else.

The statement by the Polish government spokesman on the subject of the existence in the FRG church hierarchy of a revisionist organization, namely of pastors for the expellees, has met with a sharp denial or rather attack from the secretariat of the Episcopate, which states that this pastoral work has gone on since the end of the war, with the agreement of the Holy See -- It was approved by Pius XII, by the way, who is often called the German pope -- and it helps the integration of the resettled rather than hindering it.

At the same time, the Episcopate recognized it as fitting to say that it does not feel itself competent to (?pronounce) on the subject of state borders. But I get the impression that it does not feel competent either on the issue of recognition of the borders of dioceses fixed by the Holy See in 1972. It is worth recalling that in 1975 the evangelical church leaders in the famous memorandum unambigiously recognized the final character of the border on the Odra and Nysa Luzycka.

It is interesting to note the statement in the Bundestag, by SPD foreign policy spokesman Karsten Voigt concerning the speeches of (?Dinisch) or of the West German episcopate, which recalled their aggression against Poland and the Polish victims, and stated that agreement between both peoples is possible only on the basis of full recognition of the treaty, and that it should not be encumbered with any territorial claims. A similar stand, in fact, was taken on 7 June by Federal Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the Bundestag during the hour of questions of revisionist content. He stated that the FRG considers the existing treaties binding and does not question any of them, including the Polish-German treaty, either with regard to the letter or the content. It does not make any territorial claims, nor will it make them in the future.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not think there is any need for further justification or documentation of the correctness of the statement by General Jaruzelski. We are forced to cite facts of this kind practically every day. Nor do I think that if official FRG policy were to adopt in practice the stance presented by Minister Genscher there would be those encumbrances and tensions in relations between us.

ANTI-FRG TELEVISON CAMPAIGN REACHES HIGH POINT

LD262112 Hamburg DPA in German 2012 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul (DPA) -- The current campaign on Polish television against "revisionism and revanchism" in West Germany reached its highest point to date this evening, on the day when primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp left for the Federal Republic. Without mentioning Glemp's departure on the news, television showed a special contribution, illustrated with NATO units and tanks, about Bonn's policy toward Poland. A commentator said that revisionism was today "state doctrine" in the Federal Republic. West German revisionism, however, was at the moment too weak to march east alone, therefore it had found allies in the NATO states.

The commentator said as the Landsmannschaften [regional associations] in the FRG had 2.5 million members and their number was growing, as the status of expellee was hereditary. Their press had a print run of 2.5 million copies. The essence of the treaties of Yalta and Potsdam had not been the division of Europe, as the "revisionist propaganda said," but the securing "against new adventures by German militarism." The Oder-Neisse border, through which Poland regained its old areas, served this aim.

When assurances were made in the Federal Republic that the expellees had renounced in 1950 the use of force to regain the former German areas, these were "empty words" and a "sedative." No one in the Federal Republic expected that the socialist states "would of their own will renounce the current political map." In contrast to the previous government, the current government coalition was striving for a symbiosis with the revisionist organizations as at the time of Adenauer. It gave assurances that it respected the borders but acted quite differently.

PROGRESS REPORT ON UN EDUCATION DECLARATION

LD261102 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Jul 84

["Abridged text" of the reply of the Polish Government to a note from the UN secretary general concerning Poland's implementation of the UN Declaration on the Education of Peoples in the Spirit of Peace; dates of note and reply not specified]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul (PAP) -- According to a corresponding decision of the UN General Assembly, an assessment will be made at the forthcoming 39th session of the Assembly on the progress achieved in fulfilling the UN Declaration on the Education of Peoples in the Spirit of Peace, which was adopted on Poland's initiative in 1978.

Fulfilling decisions concerning periodic assessments of the progress achieved in carrying out the declaration by UN member-states, the PPR permanent representation in New York handed the UN secretary general the PPR Government's reply to his note which dealt with Poland's implementation of the declaration's principles.

In the introductory part of the document, the PPR Government declares that the 6-year period which has elapsed since the declaration was adopted was unfortunately characterized by a general worsening of the international situation.

Tensions, confrontation and armed conflicts in various parts of the world were accompanied by an increased arms race, an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion, and also an increase in military [passage indistinct] A threat hung over the inalienable right of peoples and right of man, confirmed by UN organization decisions, to live in conditions of peace, and the basic norms regulating the coexistenace of peoples, including the indisputable principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states, are being flouted.

In the opinion of Poland one important reason for the considerable worsening in the international situation -- together with the sharp escalation of the arms race -- is the clear "ideologizing" [ideologizatsiya] of interstate relations and attempts by some capitalist states to impose their own system of values on other states. Departure from businesslike dialogue and agreements is a dangerous although logical consequence of the simplified view of the world presented by the leader of one of the main world powers, according to which the policy of some states is a symbol of "good and progressiveness" while other states are put in the category of "empires of evil and darkness." This sort of regrettable evaluation not only contradicts the letter and spirit of the declaration but abruptly violates all other norms of international relations.

What is needed in order to eliminate objective reasons for conflicts and threats in the modern world are active moves not only by states and governments but also mobilization of general public opinion, of public, religious and professional organizations and movements. In other words what is needed for this is the education and training of peoples for life in conditions of peace. The security of peoples cannot be based exclusively on armed force and on adapting the peoples for military operations. The time has come for the whole world on a braod scale to start concrete actions to cultivate a durable consciousness of universal peace and security in people's minds, for peace means cooperation between states and peoples, mutual respect, a feeling of security, and a creative atmosphere in all spheres of human activity; it provides scope for human self-awareness.

Peace and war are the work of human hands. This means that war can be eliminated by realizing the values peculiar to life in conditions of peace.

Poland was guided by this when, in 1978, it put forward the draft declaration on the raising of nations in the spirit of peace. It is guided by this goal in the process of implementing the adopted declaration.

The declaration should not be examined in terms of a unique act which determines the position of states on the question of preparing nations for life in conditions of peace, the document notes. It is an important stage in a historic process which is going in the direction of the final removal of war from the lives of nations. For centuries outstanding minds in various countries, including Poland, have been putting forward schemes for the elimination of wars as a social phenomenon, and also plans for "eternal peace."

The centuries-long tradition of Polish antiwar political thinking found its continuation in the League of Nations in the form of a proposal to work out a convention which would define and prohibit actions which were detrimental to good relations between states or threatened universal peace.

In the historical conditions of the time, in a world enslaved by colonialism, proposals of this kind could not be adopted. They did, however, play a role by pointing to the need for a new attitude on the part of nations toward the question of war and peace.

The formation of the United Nations, the peaceful policy of the socialist states and of other peace-loving countries, as well as the great process of the liberation of the peoples have for the first time in history opened up material possibilities for the final removal of war from the lives of peoples. Great hopes were sown by the signing of a number of important agreements at the beginning of the seventies between the Soviet Union and the United States on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, detente, equitable cooperation, and equal security.

In many countries these hopes released new energy in the struggle for a better and peaceful life. The multifaceted result of them was, in particular, the Declaration on the Education of Peoples in the spirit of peace. In the light of the latter, now that the alternative is a global nuclear war, the right to life in peaceful conditions, which the declaration establishes as the binding norm for the whole system of the United Nations, receives absolute priority over all other rights of man.

The Polish document goes on to stress that: In the period under review Poland has directed its main efforts in its foreign policy, which is based on steadfast principles and nonopportunistic aims, to the strengthening of peace and security in all spheres of international activity.

Jointly with the other socialist states, Poland's efforts have above all been conditioned by a desire to eliminate the growing danger of a nuclear catastrophe caused by the striving of the present U.S. Administration and certain NATO allies to destroy the strategic balance which has existed for many years, and to achieve, through sharply whipping up the arms race, superiority over the Soviet Union and the rest of the Warsaw Pact states. The unprecedented arms race, which contradicts the declaration's recommendations, is mainly consuming the European Continent, which is the location in the world with the highest concentration of weapons of all kinds.

The start, in spite of powerful public protests, of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles and first-strike weapons in Western Europe is the most vivid manifestation of this.

Poland's actions remain part of the peace program, and they are called forth by the deeply human ideals of socialism, of a program (?which consists of) many specific proposals and initiatives put forward at political summit meetings of Warsaw Pact member-states. They concern in particular an immediate nuclear weapons freeze by the nuclear powers, above all the U.S. and the USSR; undertakings from all states possessing nuclear weapons not to use them first; the immediate conclusion of an agreement on freezing, and ultimately reducing, on both sides, arms spending; the elimination of chemical weapons; and preparations for concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force and preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member-states and NATO member-states.

Poland has also actively supported the USSR's initiative on concluding an agreement banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth.

In the atomic age and under conditions where other modern forms of weapons of unprecedented destructive force exist, the document says in conclusion, the elimination of the threat of war is a precondition for the preservation of mankind. The creation of a life without wars demands constant and consistent actions in various spheres, including cooperation between governments and government organs, active participation by social forces and nongovernmental organizations and the gradual reconstruction of international relations and their fundamental democratization. The prohibition of the right to war (jus ad bellum) will become fully effective if the currently binding antiwar right (jus contra bellum) is augmented by the extensive scheme involving the right to live in peaceful conditions (jus ad pacem).

The realization of the right of nations and the right of man to live in peaceful conditions is not and cannot be exclusively the result of government actions. However, one should not underestimate the role and enormous responsibility of the leaders of states, state figures and politicians and diplomats in the whole of this process. The international public has the right to demand from the leaders of states and governments moderation and restraint in the realization of their political aspirations, including their short-term election goals, which all too frequently lead to the poisoning of the international atmosphere and the destruction of the hard earned results of positive actions.

The PPR Government's document also contains an extensive list of actions by the Polish Government and social organizations from 1981 to 1984 in the implementation of the principles of the Declaration of Educating Nations in the Spirit of Peace, including those carried out on the basis of the Sejm decision of 21 December 1978 on the realization in Poland of this important UN declaration.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON TRADE SANCTIONS, DEBT, CEMA

AU251623 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Jul 84 p 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Dlugosz, under secretary of state in the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, to Henryk Chadzynski: "The Zone of Benefit"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] Many people still generally think that the restrictions on our trade with the West are as if a result of our feeble activities, and not of a deliberate policy pursued by our partners to introduce restrictions every now and then.

Can one really say that our meager results on capitalist markets are only the result of our inadequacy?

[Dlugosz] We must look at this objectively, without biases, but also without succumbing to myths. One of these myths is the philosophy of an alleged economic liberalism, which the Western states promote like a slogan. This liberalism quickly ended as soon as our exports reached or were approaching a position that counted. I would at least like to cite here the example of the export of our steel products, and then of our chemical products, which became subject to various kinds of restrictions relatively quickly, like price controls and the instigation of anti-dumping processes, and so on. The restrictions that were recently additionally endowed with political overtones, therefore, have a permanent nature, because only the scale and extent of protectionism is changeable. But there is also another reason for this -- we cannot always manage to manufacture the correct quality of goods. This did not impede sales under boom conditions, but becomes an obstacle when demand falls and competition becomes stiff. And this is why the quality issue is the main task for today and tomorrow!

[Chadzynski] How can you assess the difference in our trade relations with the two basic payment areas in the light of the stable development trends of trade and scientific-technological cooperation?

[Dlugosz] Our relations with capitalist countries have always favored development in trade and even if periods of temporary disruption to this trade occurred, then the losses incurred were quickly made up for. We have, therefore, had permanent growth and the development of partner like cooperation with these countries during the entire 40-year period [of the PPR]. However, we have not just recently experienced upheavals in our trade with capitalist countries. Here, I will remind you of the great fall in our trade with, for example, the United States, France, Holland, and Denmark during the intensification of the cold war. We only reached the 1949 turnover level with these countries after several or a dozen or so years later and the second major time trade relations were shaken was in 1982. Not everyone realizes the scale of this breakdown, but our imports from this payments area were halved in the space of 2 years.

[Chadzynski] When today we try to balance out the past, there is no way we can overlook the debt burden. Of course, much has been said about this and many reasons for the erroneous policies in this area have been given, but can you, looking back in retrospect at the history of the past 40 years, sum up any thoughts on this?

[Dlugosz] The debt problem was never so great during the postwar period as it became toward the end of the 40-year period. I have in mind our commitments to Western states. However, this does not mean that we had no payments problems during this 40-year period. Of course, the scale was different, but our hard currency coffer was also empty during the midfifties and at the end of the seventies when our imports requirements were also urgent. We must learn one basic lesson from the past. Our debt to the West, which capitalist countries themselves in their own time deemed an apolitical instrument for stimulating economic activity, was used against us as an instrument of political pressure. Our economy is burdened and will be burdened for many years by our debt. We must find a realistic solution to achieve the kind of arrangement with our creditors that would prevent the debt from retarding our economy's development trends. This is not, after all, true of Poland alone, because, as we know, the debt problem has ceased to be peculiar to Poland. But the general conclusion is such that we cannot permit a repeat of the errors that would once more in the future make our development dependent on economic cooperation with the West.

[Chadzynski] Are we then drawing practical conclusions for the future from the experiences we have had up to now?

[Dlugosz] As a society we must adopt the thesis that maintaining economic cooperation with foreign countries, and expecially exports, is the condition of all the country's progress and of the consolidation of the restored developmend trends of our economy. We must perform this task, above all, using our own efforts. Second, the experiences of the past 40 years indicate that we should count the fact that basing our economic development plans on some sort of favorable cooperation agreements with the West should be classified as wishful thinking. However, the main factor that favored and can continue to favor our development is relying on cooperation with CEMA countries, and above all, with our most important partner, the Soviet Union. This is why it is so important that we are currently developing the conceptional and material infrastructure of this cooperation. I have here in mind both the international bilateral and multilateral agreements that have been drawn up, as well as our cooperation in investments and the transition to direct cooperation between enterprises. The agreed plans that were adopted in Moscow during the June meeting of leaders of socialist states are important to the future. The implementation of these long-term plans will ensure us the right place in the community as well as in the international arena, and it will be all the more effective the more fully we realize that it is precisely within CEMA that our zone of benefit from participating in international economic cooperation lies.

IMPROVE CEMA TIES TO PREVENT WESTERN EXTORTION

AU251440 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Jul 84 p 5

[Tadeusz Bednarek article: "Poland -- CEMA -- Development and Economic Security"]

[Excerpts] "The policies of the seventies led to our economy becoming dependent on the West. The results of this are now clearly visible in enterprises, building sites, and above all, in the difficulties we are and will be shouldering because of our debt.... We have currently commenced a strategic realighment of our economy, and the initial effects are already visible." These are the words of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered during the National PZPR Congress in March, and in which he indicates the need for the process that is currently taking place in Poland's economic policies which depends on its realignment toward the countries of the socialist community and developing states.

Generally speaking, the "realignment" of the Polish economy toward socialist countries depends, above all, on chainging the geographic structure of our foreign trade to favor these countries. However, the point here is not to change the structure for the sake of changing the structure, or making an economically unjustified radical endeavor to cut off economic ties with the West, ties that are in many cases simply essential. Instead, the point is to guarantee the Polish socialist economy realistic conditions for a systematic socioeconomic growth, and economic basis for security, and to ensure that the goods structure of our economic contacts with capitalist countries does not give the latter the possibility of imposing all kinds of extortion on us.

What other facts are in favor of realignment?

Surely the fact that the socialist countries are joined together in the unity of political and economic aims, because this unity decides the stability of our mutual economic contacts.

This favors, among other things, the rational distribution of work in the entire camp and facilitates the making of strategic economic decisions, for example, investment decisions.

Let us also add that Poland's trade with CEMA countries has a favorable goods structure, something that cannot be said of trade with the so-called second payments area [capitalist]. It is favorable because 70 percent of it is composed of processed industrial goods, 60 percent of which are goods manufactured by the electrical machine industry. However, raw materials play the greatest role in our imports from socialist countries, of which almost 60 percent is fuels, which meet entirely the needs of the Polish economy in many cases.

The significance of this fact is stressed, among other things, by the fact that at the turn of the century, the Polish economy will need at least double the amount of crude oil and natural gas than it does at the moment and it will be rather impossible to buy these from the West if only due to the culminating strain that will then be placed on our finances as a result of our credit repayments.

Realignment will not take place all on its own. Nor do we expect our turnover with socialist countries to increase and become intensified automatically just because we want it to happen. The other socialist countries are also experiencing payments difficulties and are striving to implement a costly transition from an extensive to an intensive economy. They are also importing many goods from capitalist countries, often the same kind of goods as Polish imports. In wanting, therefore, to obtain more "hard-currency-free" ["wolnodewizowe"] exports from CEMA, we must ourselves increase our exports to those markets, improve their quality, and increase the growth rate of specialization and cooperation with socialist states. However, it is here that we urgently need new economic measures that will favor this. Poland must, above all, undertake them, but cooperation between all the partners is also essential. This concerns, among other things, the modification of the currency systems in CEMA countries, making the price and clearing systems more versatile as well as the ways of coordinating our national economic plans, something that entire teams of people are, after all, working on at CEMA headquarters.

The several-year-long economic cooperation programs that have already, recently, been signed by our country and all the socialist countries up to the year 2000 or the sector [sektorowe] agreements that were signed with individual partners on coordinating the interests of separate branches are meeting these needs in, for example, the energy and mining industries, and the food economy. The recently concluded meeting of CEMA state leaders in Moscow also gave these activities a new incentive. It once more confirmed the fact that Poland can count on the understanding and assistance of socialist countries and that partnerlike cooperation with them is the best guarantee for pulling the country out of its economic difficulties.

MINING DELEGATION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH USSR

LD270240 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The delegation from our Ministry of Mining and Power Industry, paying a visit to the USSR, has concluded its talks and ratified a long-term program for cooperation, specialization, and coordination with the Soviet partners, a program that reaches into the 21st century. The long-term program makes both partners' tasks in the area of standardization and specialization of output, the field of reciprocal supplies, and cooperation between plants which produce mining machines and equipment more precise. The program of neighborly frontier cooperation between our new Lublin coal basin and the Lvov basin has also been agreed upon.

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY FIRST HALF OF 1984

AU232000 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Jul 84, Special Supplement

[Report by the Government Press Office on the government's activity in the first half of 1984]

[Text] The work of the government in the first half of 1984 was focused on performing the tasks contained in the plan entitled "The Complex Goals of Government Work in 1984" and in detailed plans for the first half and second quarter of this year. These plans were supplemented with timetables for the performance of tasks stemming from the decisions of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and Ninth ZSL Congress and from meetings between trade union and workers self-management body representatives on the one hand and the managers of large enterprises on the other.

The chief goals of 1984 government work and the Council of Ministers work plans stemming from these goals have ensured the implementation of the Ninth PZPR Congress decisions and the PPR Sejm's resolutions. Society has been kept informed about the government's intentions, and about the stage the implementation of plans had reached. The Government Presidium and Council of Ministers have examined periodic reports on the government's activity, and these reports have also been widely publicized in the national press.

In the first half of the year, the government continued work on the following: Broadening the social base for the exercizing of authority, strengthening and improving state administrative bodies, improving the economic planning system, improving the mechanisms of stimulating exports, restructuring the national economy, implementing the government anti-inflation and austerity programs, making essential adjustments to the economic reform, restoring financial and market equilibrium, improving the wages and employment systems, and improving supplies to the domestic market and services.

The continuation of the above work was combined with essential adjustments to previously-made decisions to suit needs, conditions, and financial, material, and technical possibilities. New tasks have been undertaken during the first half of the year.

Government Foreign Policy

Goals and Conditions

The supreme goal of government activity in the international sphere has been to preserve peace and state security, encourage the development of favorable economic cooperation with other countries, and consolidate Poland's position on the international forum.

The performance of the above tasks took place during a difficult international situation caused by the imperialist and confrontation policy of the NATO states, chiefly the United States. A particularly dangerous situation has emerged in Europe as a result of the introduction of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles. These have directly threatened the security of the socialist states, including Poland's. This has led to a deterioration in East-West relations, a curtailment of disarmament dialogue, and defensive countermeasures by the USSR, GDR, and CSSR, made in agreement with the other Warsaw Pact states.

Despite these unfavorable external factors, the tasks facing Poland's foreign policy have been consistently implemented. The consolidation of Poland's position on the international forum has been encouraged by increasingly greater participation in the Warsaw Pact defensive-political alliance and in joint activity by the socialist states for the sake of peace, detente, and international security.

Poland has expressed this by taking part in the working out of peaceful initiatives which have been presented to the NATO states, for example the proposals to ban chemical weapons, reduce military expenditures, and sign a treaty with the NATO states concerning the mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations.

The development of bilateral contacts and cooperation with the socialist states, especially with the Soviet Union, this development confirming the permanence of the alliance and guaranteeing the security of our borders, has had a considerable effect on the successful implementation of the above goals of our foreign policy.

Poland's contacts and cooperation with other socialist states have further improved. The minister of foreign affairs paid official visits to Argentina and Mongolia. Party, parliamentary, trade union, and youth organization contacts have been tightened.

High praise should be given to the results of the CEMA economic summit conference in June and of the 38th extraordinary CEMA session, and in particular to the methods defined therein for improving the international socialist division of labor. The performance of the decisions made at those conferences, in which Poland plays an active part, will broaden and enhance cooperation.

The normalization of political relations with the Western countries is still not a permanent feature. Many of them, still under U.S. pressure, are restricting their relations with Poland and trying to discriminate against our country on the international forum.

Normalization of relations with the FRG is further made difficult by the rise of revisionist trends in that country. Combating these dangerous phenomena has been one of the chief tasks of the Polish foreign service.

Talks with the Paris Club on rescheduling Poland's debts have been renewed. The state's secure development has been encouraged by Poland's active participation in multilateral conferences and negotiations, including the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, at the Vienna talks on arms and armaments reduction in central Europe, and the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

The presence of our delegations in international economic organizations within the UN system (UNESCO, GATT, EKG, FAO, and others) has played an important part in protecting Poland's interests.

With the intention of healing international economic relations and preventing their infiltration by political tension, efforts have been continued to introduce the Polish concept of building confidence measures in the economic sphere. This was the aim of the PPR Government memorandum conveyed to all UN member-countries in April.

The government has firmly opposed the slanderous anti-Polish campaign and attempts at boycott and political blackmail. In the light of this, the veto of the anti-Polish resolution inside the Human Rights Commission, achieved as a result of Poland's firm attitude, deserves special mention.

Efforts have been raised to present a proper picture of Poland in the eyes of the world by developing comprehensive information about our country, propagating the 40-year-old achievements of People's Poland, broadening cultural activity (including the organization of Polish culture days), and increasing direct contacts between representatives of the mass media.

A subject of further concern has been the improvement of consular care for Polish citizens abroad and the development of cooperation with the emigre Polish community on a joint forum serving the good of our country and uniting all Poles.

On 3 February, 1984, the Council of Ministers examined the complex tasks of Polish foreign policy in 1984. The government gave a positive assessment to the 1983 achievements of Polish foreign policy. It was stated that the effectiveness of Polish foreign policy is due to the fact that it is based on tried and tested principles: friendship, cooperation, and alliance with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community: solidarity with nations fighting for social and national liberation; and peaceful coexistence between nations with differing sociopolitical systems. The development of cooperation, especially political and economic cooperation, with the socialist states on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework will be continued. It was regarded as essential to consistently implement the agreed economic and scientific-technological cooperation programs, including the decisions of the 37th [as published] CEMA session.

At its 13 February 1984 meeting, the Sejm heard a government report on the complex goals of foreign policy in 1984 and adopted the appropriate resolution. The text of the report was televised and printed in the daily press.

Polish representatives are taking an active part in multilateral conferences and negotiations on security and disarmament, including the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of arms and armaments in central Europe.

On 18-20 February, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar paid an official visit to Poland on the invitation of the PPR Government. The press gave wide coverage to this visit.

Visits by Party-State Delegations

On 4-5 May 1984 a Polish delegation headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to the USSR on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. The state and prospects of Polish-Soviet relations were examined during the talks. The constant dynamic growth of economic and scientific-technical cooperation based on the principles of mutual advantages and serving the vital interests of both sides was highly praised. The "Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Development Program Between the PPR and the USSR Until the Year 2000" was signed. This program outlines the strategic aims of our economic ties and establishes the principles behind coordinating our national economic plans and enhancing specialized production and coproduction. Polish-Soviet economic cooperation will develop primarily in the machine industry, the production of iron and nonferrous metals, the chemical industry, the food industry, transportation, and scientitic-technical research. Various forms of cooperation concerning recreation and tourism will also be developed.

Additional supplies of goods to Poland have been agreed on in 1984. Poland's repayment of its debts to the Soviet Union has been postponed until after 1990, as well as the settlement of the balance of payments between our countries.

On 18 May 1984 the Council of Ministers discussed the result of the above visit, recognizing its great political and economic significance.

On 2-4 April there was an official visit to Poland by a party-state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. The visit served to strengthen and enhance the friendship and cooperation between the PPR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, consolidate the ideological unity between both parties, develop economic cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria, and consolidate the entire socialist community.

On 6-8 June there was an official visit to Poland by a party-state delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. An assessment was made of the entire structure of Polish-Romanian political and economic relations and the state and prospects of developing economic cooperation between our countries were discussed, with particular reference to new forms of joint activity. The "Long-Term Program of Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania" was signed during the visit.

On 27-29 May there was an official visit of friendship to Poland by a party-state delegation from the DPRK headed by Kim Il-song, Workers Party of Korea Central Committee general secretary and president of the DPRK. Polish-Korean relations were reviewed and assessed, and their development prospects discussed. It was determined that there is a real possibility of increasing trade and working out a long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation program.

On 9-11 April there was a visit to Poland by an official party-state delegation from the People's Republic of Angola, headed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Documents were exchanged which ratified the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the PPR and the People's Republic of Angola (for 20 years).

The 1984 trade protocol that was signed foresees that Poland will purchase coffee, sisal, and quartz from Angola, whereas Angola will purchase from Poland means of transportation, agricultural equipment, and chemical products.

On 23-25 June there was a working visit to Poland by a delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandanist National Liberation Front national leadership, coordinator of the Government Junta for National Reconstruction, and commander of the revolution. This visit was a continuation of previous contacts and initiated the development of comprehensive relations between both countries.

The More Significant Achievements in Foreign Trade

Foreign trade is taking place under unfavorable conditions: the accompaniment of an absorptive domestic market, foreign recession, and continuing credit and import restrictions imposed on Poland by the capitalist countries. Even so, the trade growth that was started in 1982 is being continued as part of the foreign trade tasks of the central annual plan in the first half of 1984. Exports calculated in current prices have risen by 18.8 percent during the first half of this year compared to the same period of time last year, whereas imports have risen by 19.9 percent. These figures illustrate that the growth trend is continuing in foreign trade. This applies to trade with the socialist countries and with the capitalist countries. This year is the third year of a trade surplus with the countries of the second area of payments. On 30 June this trade surplus amounted to Z85.6 billion.

The rise in imports and the favorable changes to the structure of these imports are helping to improve the supply situation.

The geographic reorientation of Polish foreign trade which was worked out in the years 1981-83 is being continued. Its purpose is to increase our economic involvement with the socialist countries and developing countries. As far as trade with the socialist countries is concerned, aside from the fact that the right conditions are being formed for the full performance of signed trade protocols, efforts are being constantly made to make full use of the possibility of greater supplies of goods above the level foreseen in the agreements by means of barter transactions.

The Western restrictions against Poland and the small improvement in the situation in the capitalist countries are creating the worst problems as far as exports of processed goods, especially electrical goods, are concerned. The continuation of a high growth of exports to the capitalist countries, essential in order to meet the economy's import needs [sentence as published]. Planned exports of pit coal, mainly to countries in the second area of payments, are being overfulfilled to a considerable extent.

Trade involving machinery and equipment for the food, transportation, electrical, chemical, mineral, timber, paper, and agricultural industries and for electricity generation displays a high growth trend. Changes in the system of supervising foreign trade and improvements in the economic-financial instruments for stimulating production for export purposes have been responsible for maintaining the growth trend in exports.

On the basis of an analysis of the dangers facing the fulfillment of the foreign trade plan, chiefly the dangers facing exports of electrical products, decisions have been made designed to raise exports of specified priority products to specified regions in 1984 and 1985. Such important matters as guaranteeing material and technical resources for export production, income tax concessions, reductions in the sum of money payable to the State Vocational Activization Fund because of exports, reductions in the depreciation costs payable to the state budget by enterprises specializing in production for export purposes, and the recommendation that the Polish National Bank give preferential credits terms for the financing of exports to the second area of payments have been settled. It was decided this year to alter the rates of exchange in such a way that exports will be encouraged and imports rationalized.

Government Domestic Policy

Legislative Initiatives

During the first half of this year, the Council of Ministers examined and referred to the Sejm 21 bills, including:

-- an amendment to the penal-fiscal law,

-- a bill on shipments,

-- a bill on public roads,

-- a bill on communications,

-- an amendment to the law on the food fund,

-- a bill designed to move forward the date by which the last increment of a pension increase is payable,

-- a bill on environmental planning,

-- a bill on financial funds,

-- an amendment to the law on inventions,

-- an amendment to the law on census-taking and on identity cards,

-- a bill on customs regulations,

-- a budgetary bill.

The Government, the Party, and the Allied Political Parties

On 21 February there was a joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Government Presidium concerning the principles of housing policy.

At the National Conference of PZPR Delegates on 16 March, the government presented a report about the implementation of the economic reform and the performance of tasks connected with it. The implementation stage of the economic program worked out at the ninth party congress was described, as well as the problems involved in restoring market equilibrium and combating inflation. Work progress on the 1985 Central Annual Plan, and a future plan up to 1995 were discussed, on the basis of population forecasts up to the year 2000.

The Government Presidium and Council of Ministers have discussed and adopted a government schedule for implementing the decisions and conclusions stemming from the National Conference of PZPR Delegates.

On 29 March, at the Ninth ZSL Congress, a government speech described the chief goals of state agricultural policy and also described the 1981-83 results and plans for 1984 and future years. The sector of industry producing for the needs of agriculture has been afforded special protection from the effects of the crisis. A further growth in the supplies of machinery and equipment by almost 17.6 percent and of spare parts by about 15.5 percent has been planned for 1984. On the basis of the Sejm-approved "Agricultural and Food Economy Development Program Until 1990," it is envisaged that agriculture will receive better supplies of equipment, tools, and spare parts, and that the structure and quality of production for the needs of rural areas will be improved.

Essential resources and preferences have also been guaranteed for the modernization of industrial potential so that greater quantities can be produced. The chief goal of state agricultural policy is to guarantee the country self-sufficiency in food.

Further government work will take into account the achievements of the congress and the conclusions contained in its resolution and stemming from the discussions.

On 14 May, the Government Presidium examined and approved a government plan for carrying out the decisions of the Ninth ZSL Congress. The tasks stemming from the resolutions of this congress may be classified in four groups:

1) ensuring that the entire national economy acts for the sake of developing agriculture and the food industry;

2) economic policy toward rural areas and agriculture;

3) increasing supplies of production resources for agriculture and the food industry;

4) the conditions for developing education, science, culture, and social welfare in rural areas.

On 15 June, the Government Presidium approved government schedules for implementing the decisions of the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the decisions stemming from meetings between the party and government leadership on the one hand and trade union, workers' self-management body, and factory management representatives on the other.

The Government and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth

On 16 January 1984 there was a joint session of the Council of Ministers Presidium and the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. The main subject was an assessment of the fulfillment of tasks stemming from the First PRON Congress.

It was recognized that the broadening cooperation between the PRON National Council and the central offices of state administration concerns the most vital interests of the nation, including the needs of families and children, education and upbringing, the development of social activity, the implementation of cultural policy, and the improvement of the work of the state central and regional administration. Cooperation between all PRON bodies and local bodies of state administration and the formation and implementation of joint local programs as a forum of cooperation between PRON and the local administration requires improving.

On 22 June, the Council of Ministers assessed the sociopolitical situation in the country after the elections. The government stated that the results of the people's council elections reflect the normalization occurring in the country. The Council of Ministers stressed the role of the key political forces taking part in the coalitionary system of exercising authority. Recognition was given to PRON and to the efforts of its activists for the sake of the country.

The Government and the Trade Unions

On 31 January 1984, there was a joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium, during which current problems with the activity and development of the trade union movement were discussed and at which the chairman of five national trade unions took part.

At its 3 February meeting the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with the decisions reached by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Government Presidium concerning problems with the activity and development of the trade union movement. The Council of Ministers placed the supreme, central, and local bodies of state administration under an obligation to:

1) permit the further development of the trade union movement and permit the consolidation of trade unions' independence and self-management on the basis of the trade union law;

2) constantly and consistently develop partnerlike cooperation with trade unions at all levels of activity;

3) obtain the opinion of trade unionists in matters pertaining to them and respect their legal powers;

4) influence enterprise managements for the sake of guaranteeing efficient cooperation with trade unions and for the sake of keeping work forces informed about the factory's economic situation;

5) increase the authority and prestige of trade unions by increasing their participation in matters that are important to the work forces, such as the shaping of social policy, improving work safety and hygiene, and organizing recreation;

6) involve trade union in activity for the sake of extricating the country from the crisis and reforming the economy;

7) implement trade union initiatives designed to reduce production costs, economize on materials, improve work discipline, and combat social pathology on factory premises;

8) train the leadership cadres in factories and check their knowledge of the rules defining the position and powers of the trade unions (for example the trade union law and the rules on the social work inspectorates);

9) closely examine the problems and conclusions presented by the trade unions.

The Council of Ministers determined that consultations on the following draft documents should be held with the trade unions in 1984:

1) principles of social policy;

2) principles behind collective labor contracts and Factory Agreements, taking into account the changes that have taken place in the system of managing the economy and in the situation in trade unions;

3) principles of the 1985 Central Annual Plan, with particular reference to the social policy sphere;

4) ways of improving systemic and legal solutions aimed at a better use of working hours;

5) principles behind housing policy and behind increasing housing construction.

On 23 March there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, with the participation of representatives from national trade unions. The most important aspects of the country's present economic situation and its economic development conditions were discussed. The meeting was of an informative nature. Its purpose was to give the trade unionists as much data as possible on the state of the economy and on the complex conditions and potential dangers facing the country's emergence from the crisis.

On the initiative of the Board of Chairmen of National Trade Unions, there was a meeting on 12 April, during a trade union activists conference, involving representatives of the political and state leadership on the one hand and trade unionists on the other.

Price policy and ways of presenting it before the public were discussed.

At the same time numerous shortcomings of social life were pointed out, such as examples of waste and mismanagement. It was regarded as extremely important to convince society that there are definite prospects for the country's emergence from the crisis and convince it of the cohesive anti-inflation program and the gradual improvement in the standard of living.

On 14 April the board of chairmen of national trade unions held a meeting at which government members took part.

It was devoted to an assessment of the state of the economy and to the shaping of the working people's material situation.

On 27 April the stance of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs toward the opinions and demands of trade unionists concerning price policy was published. In this stance the government informed the trade unions about the goals of action designed to implement the country's economic and social policy.

On 23 May there was a second meeting of trade union representatives with the party and government leadership in Warsaw. Trade Union chairmen from the 208 largest enterprises in Poland took part in it, as well as chairmen of registered national trade union organizations, most of them trade union federations, and representatives from voivodship trade union liaison committees. The implementation of the conclusions voiced at the first trade union meeting, at the Baildon Steelworks, was analysed. The proposal to create a worker-peasant inspectorate was also discussed at this meeting, and material was presented to illustrate the performance of the tasks of the 1984 Central Annual Plan.

Problems connected with joint activity between the state administration on the one hand and trade unions on the other were discussed at the 28 May Government Presidium meeting.

Youth Affairs

The activity of government bodies during the first half of 1984 concentrated on the consistent implementation of the tasks laid down in the government program for improving young people's start in social and professional life, and on implementing the guidelines laid down by the Government Presidium on 9 November 1983, in which priority activities and tasks for 1984 were defined.

The Council of Ministers Youth Affairs Committee has tackled many problems in this sphere during the first half of the year.

Assessments and analyses of the sociopolitical situation and of young people's consciousness and attitudes have helped to work out tasks for the entire educational front, whose aim is to permit the energetic and dedicated involvement of young people in the sociopolitical and economic life of the country.

It was also decided to develop research into the social problems of young people from worker and peasant backgrounds, which is being undertaken by the newly-created Institute of Research Into Youth Problems.

The committee examined and approved the concept of upbringing through employment in colleges. It was recommended that the appropriate legislature be created, which will be the legal basis for introducing into colleges new forms of practical work for students.

A concept behind the preparation and conduct of courses in such a way that young people from worker and peasant backgrounds obtain equal chances of admission to higher educational establishments was adopted in 1984. Activity so far already indicates a halt to the regression in first-year students from these backgrounds.

The housing situation of young people (especially of young working couples) continues to attract the main attention of the committee, which has attacked this problem for the fourth time during its activities. Proposals inthis regard seek to ensure that young people gradually solve by themselves the most difficult and most urgent tasks of housing construction, while the authorities offer them better conditions for obtaining building sites, matterials, machinery, and funds for the genuine social housing movement of young people.

The committee evaluated the preparations for this year's summer vacations for about 3.2 million children and youths. This is some 700,000 more than last year. The vacations abroad for over 200,000 children and youths are an important element of this action. Most of them will spend vacations in the socialist countries. Some 125,000 of them will spend them in the GDR.

Last June the Government Presidium examined one of the most sensitive points of the government program for the young generation. This point concerns accelerating young people's careers. The Government Presidium's decisions seek to ensure more favorable economic, legal, and political conditions for young people's advancement in their careers. The necessary instructions were issued to the ministers concerned to urgently provide such conditions.

The Council of Ministers resolved to set up the Stanislaw Wyspianski Prize Fund, which will finance young creative workers' initial careers and will stimulate cultural activities among young people.

The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland will include many domestic and international youth functions organized by the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, The Polish Scout Union, the ZMW, and the Union of Polish Students. The Days of Friendship between PPR and GDR young people, which will be held on 22-24 June, and those between Polish and Soviet young people, which will be held on 15-22 July, are outstanding functions.

The government has assisted in implementing many cultural, sport, and tourist functions of high educational importance. Young people from all social groups continue to attend these functions, which have been organized by youth organizations. Work is in progress in connection with setting up the National Committee for the UN International Year of Youth in 1985 and with drawing up the necessary program.

Government-State Administration in the Field

Legislative work connected with publishing instructions for implementing the law issued on 20 July 1983 on the system of the people's councils and territorial self-government has been completed and work connected with the reorganization of the offices of the state administration bodies in the field has begun.

Work connected with implementing the law on civil servants and on raising their qualifications and skills has continued. Eleven intervoivodship centers for improving administrative cadres have started activities.

Last February the Council of Ministers adopted draft changes to the law on town and country planning and approved the document entitled "Housing Policy -- Implementation and Plans." The document deals with housing needs up to 1990 and presents specific proposals for activities to gradually overcome the housing crisis.

It was agreed that it is necessary to increase citizen's participation in solving the housing question and that this participation should involve contributions of funds and work toward the construction of one's house or other premises.

On 10 February 1984 the minister of administration and local economy signed an accord for 1984-85 with the minister of raw material management on the supply of materials and equipment for communcal industry enterprises that repair apartments and communcal facilities.

Work has begun on making another change in the law on trade and similar premises. The issue is to ensure that there is more concern for maintaining the rents for such premises, to improve their technical condition, and to tighten their efficient management. Implementing the tasks involved in devising a system of material supplies for those who want to build one-family houses. The minister of administration and local economy, the minister of raw material management, the minister of construction and building materials, and the minister of domestic trade and services issued jointly the principles in line with which building materials are supplied and sold in 11 urban centers.

Regulations setting out the principles of the vocational training of urban transportation employees have been formulated and the "Program for Developing Urban Transportation Until Year 2000" has been prepared. The government will consider it.

In addition, the "Program for Water Supplies for the People Until Year 2000" has been drawn up.

On 30 March 1984 the Council of Ministers held a session with voivodas and voivodship city mayors to discuss the tasks posed for the state administration by the resolution of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and by the Ninth ZSL Congress. The session adopted implementation plans and evaluated the implementation of government orders and of the conservation program, including the program of the struggle against waste, bad management, low quality, and the waste of working time. It also evaluated preparations for spring farm work and the condition of law and order in the country, paying special attention to transportation and communications.

Last March, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Administration and Local Economy began to implement the operations under the code name of "Buildings '84." Two stages of these operations were carried out in the first 6 months of this year, helping to improve the hygienic conditions of the country and strengthen the safety of the people as well as public law and order.

The Main Local Inspectorate carried out comprehensive control checks in Kielce, Bialystok, Nowy Sacz, and Zielona Gora Voivodships. Control checks were extended to the main areas of the administration and economy in the regions, especially to services for the population and the measures to meet its needs. Control activities included visits to the offices of the basic and voivodship administration; to trade and service units; to health, educational, and cultural centers; to building sites; and to housing, cooperative, and farm enterprises.

Secondary checks on the implementation of the tasks posed by the instructions issued by the Armed Forces Inspectorate in August 1982 were made in Nowy Sacz Voivodship.

On 31 May 1984 the Ministry of Administration and Local Economy organized a conference for the voivodas to discuss the tasks posed for the state administration in the field by the economic reform and by the law on the people's councils and territorial self-government. The conference also discussed preparations for elections and for changes in the organizational structure of offices.

On 9 June 1984 the voivodas and voivodship city mayors held a conference in the Office of the Council of Ministers in the presence of the members of the Council of Ministers. The following important documents were presented to the voivodas:

-- principles of the state system of work with cadres;

-- draft code of ethics for civil servants;

-- draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on the system of work with cadres in state administration offices;

-- draft of "The Rights of Citizens and the Duties of Civil Servants in the PPR Offices";

-- information on the organizational structures of the state administration offices.

All through the first 6 months of 1984 the Office of the Council of Ministers continued its work on the state system of work with cadres and on the draft resolution on the system of work with cadres in the state administration offices. The two drafts have been submitted to the Council of Ministers.

State of Public Security and Order

On 26 January 1984 an all-Poland conference of representatives of ministries, local administrative bodies, control bodies, institutions, and social organizations concerned with the day-to-day struggle against profiteering was held in Warsaw. Some 11,000 profiteering offenses were uncovered in 1983. The amount of organized crime has increased. It was established that, despite various countermeasures, the problem of profiteering has not been mastered and that it continues to make the life of the people difficult.

On 29 January 1984 the Presidium of the Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline discussed the implementation of the tasks posed for problem commissions and the results of their operations.

On 15-22 January 1984 the operation codenamed "Safe Rails" was carried out in that the state of public security and order on passenger trains and the observance of the discipline of travelers were checked. The operation helped to uncover 70 crimes and 7,139 misdemeanors, to make 838 charges in the low-level local courts, and to issue 3,579 fines on the spot.

The units of the State Price Inspectorate checked on the correctness of price calculations and during June control checks questioned some 1,400 price calculations, of which 220 concerned the regulated prices. On the basis of control recommendations the economic units and the state budget established that overcharges and fines amounted to Z96.4 million and returned over Z18.3 million to buyers. They also lowered 907 prices to the tune of Z232 million.

Control services focused their efforts on uncovering large-scale crimes -- so-called organized crimes. They instituted a constant watch on all wholesale establishments and goods stores; on selected production factories, especially those producing wares in short supply; liquid fuel stores; transportation enterprises run by domestic trade; and on people living over and above their legal incomes. Nationwide and local control and repressive operations continue to be organized in bazaars, trading places, market places, and other such places. These operations are supported by the various services of the regular militia, the voluntary militia, and the bodies of state and social control.

Only last June the units of the State Trade Inspectorate carried out 2,913 control checks to combat profiteering and to protect buyers' interests. In over 1,220 cases the quality of products was controlled and the quality of 646 of these products was questioned. The value of concealed goods and of the sales of goods to favored people amounted to about Z215 million.

The coordination of the entire program of measures against profiteering was dealt with by the Central Commission for the Struggle Against Profiteering.

Government, Churches and Religious Associations

State bodies maintain regular all-level contacts with the church hierarchy and clergy of various confessions.

1) On 19 May 1984 State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski met with John Paul II in the Vatican.

2) On 18 January 1984 H. Jablonski received heads of the churches and religious confessions other than Roman Catholic. In an atmosphere charged with solicitude for the people, the state, and peace the meeting discussed these churches' activities against the background of the situation in the country and the world.

3) Archbishop Luigi Poggi, chairman of the Holy See's team for working contacts with the PPR Government, visited Poland twice this year -- in February and in June.

4) The Joint Commission of Representatives of the Government and the Episcopate had two meetings -- on 26 March and 4 June -- to discuss the proposals to settle some legal issues of the relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church and the situation of the theological universities. The leader of the Office for Religious Denominations and the Secretariat of the Episcopate held regular meetings. Talks between the state administration bodies and the clergy of all denominations were also held at the voivodship, city, and gmina levels.

5) At the end of 1983 there were 1,197 Roman Catholic and other churches in construction and permission was given to publish for new Catholic periodicals: PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, GLOS KARMELU -- DUCHOWOSZ, POSLANIEC SW. RODZINY, and STUDIA NORWIDIANA.

6) Two new denominations were registered: The Neoapostolic Church in Poland and the Karma Kagyu Buddha Association in Poland.

7) The Social Insurance Company and Caritas Association signed an accord on changing the principles of the Pension Insurance Fund for the clergy, which provides assistance for the fund members in case of illness, disability, or old age. The parents of the students of university-type theological schools receive assistance for them as of 1 January 1984.

On 26 March 1984 the Joint Commission of Representatives of the Government and the Episcopate heard a report drawn up by the team for legislative work, discussed the further activities to settle the legal relations between the state and the Catholic Church as well as the current problems of those relations, and reaffirmed the joint resolve of the government and the Episcopate to develop these relations in the interest of the people.

Last April the Office for Religious Denominations and the Secretariat of the Episcopate discussed the settlement of the Roman Catholic Church's legal status in Poland.

On 14-18 May 1984 the Office for Religious Denominations and the church authorities organized in Warsaw an annual seminar for priests and nuns working among Poles abroad and in foreign missions.

National Economy

Socioeconomic Planning

The bill on the supreme state administration body concerned with socioeconomic planning was drawn up, accepted by the Council of Ministers, and adopted by the Sejm.

The adopted principles include the principle of the collegial nature of the Planning Commission, which will be made up of representatives of the central administration and organizations that are responsible for the state's economic and social policy.

To ensure that economic processes are smoother the Council of Ministers decided to intensify the work involved in preparing the 1985 Central Annual Plan so that its assumptions could be discussed by the public in July 1984. The fact that the Council of Ministers adopted the assumptions of the 1985 plan together with the resolution on government orders and on operational programs and their implementation is an important new thing compared with the practice of the previous years. This new thing makes it possible to issue advance information on the drastic rules of economic activity in 1985 and constitutes the implementation of the earlier proposals submitted in this connection by trade unions and enterprises.

Of the analyses and evaluations that the government considered in the first 6 months of this year, "The Report on the 1983 implementation of the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan," which was presented to the Sejm deserves a special mention. According to the report, the 1983 results were better than stipulated by the national socioeconomic plan. This was especially so with industrial production, farming, and national income, but the situation in many sectors was unsatisfactory. This was especially so with the too excessive investment programs, the too high incomes of the population, and the insufficient progress in developing exports and economic efficiency.

The Council of Ministers continued to prepare and consider monthly reports on the implementation of the central annual plan. With the help of these reports the government continued to make detailed decisions on the implementation of the plan, on the resources to ensure this implementation, and on other measures.

The first months of the 1984 implementation of the 1984 Central Annual Plan indicate that monthly reports promote the effectiveness of government work.

Measures have also been taken to reduce to a minimum the number of new investments, especially those that involve large costs, that is, those that are estimated to cost over Z500 million, and are wholly or partially financed by the budget. "Evaluation of the Implementation of Central Investments in 1983," which takes into account the changes in the specifications of these investments, has been drawn up.

In the first 6 months of 1984 the government carried out a comprehensive evaluation of the balance between money and goods in circulation and of the predictions on how this situation may develop in the next few months. It also examined proposals concerning some measures to be taken in this connection.

On the basis of that the government made decisions to improve the balance between money and goods in circulation in 1984 and in the coming years. Among other things, these decisions concerned the consistent application of the principles of the so-called policy of tight money in 1984 vis-a-vis state enterprises; extension of the frozen retail prices to the end of 1984, except where they have to be increased for justified reasons; provision of foreign exchange for the import of tea, coffee, rice, cocoa beans, edible oil, and raw foods; provision of production of foods from domestic resources; and opportunities for increasing manpower in the industries producing consumer goods.

In the first 6 months of 1984 Poland continued to coordinate its Socioeconomic Plan for 1986-90 with the plans of other socialist countries. Work to implement the decisions made during party-government summit meetings also continued.

In line with the previous government decisions, the Planning Commission and ministries have started work to formulate alternative national socioeconomic plans for 1986-90 and to draw up a draft long-term plan up to 1995. In the first 6 months of 1984 efforts in this regard were focused on drawing up a large number of advance planning concepts as well as on studies and analyses of the country's economic development in the individual sectors of the economy up to 1995.

The State's Economic Situation -- the Budget

The Council of Ministers has often discussed the country's economic situation and made decisions to counter the threats to the implementation of the 1984 Economic Plan.

On 18 May 1984 the Council of Ministers studied the results of the implementation of the 1983 state budget. There was visible progress in the state's fiscal economy in 1983 because for the first time since the 1980 economic breakdown the national income increased 5.8 percent.

Despite continued difficulties the 1983 trend toward stability and slow improvement in the economic situation continued in the first 6 months of 1984 as compared with the first 6 months of 1983:

-- The production sold by socialized industry increased 4.8 percent.

-- The production of construction enterprises increased 11.2 percent.

-- Some 58,200 apartments were completed, which was an increase of 1.7 percent.

It was not possible to halt the increases in investment outlays and to stick to the completion schedules of projects.

The procurement of slaughter animals was still 6 percent lower than it was in the first 6 months of 1983.

Wage payments and payments from profits were 20.7 percent higher. The average wage in the four basic sectors of the national economy was Z16,640, and was Z2,170 higher than in the first months of 1983.

Finances

In the first 6 months of 1984 negotiations were held and completed with a group of private banks on rescheduling the payments of our debts in 1984-87.

The accord with these banks has closed a period of suitably rescheduling almost all our obligations vis-a-vis these creditors. In the light of international practices in the past few years, the rescheduling of the payments of our debts for a period of 10 years with a 5-year period of suspension of payments, and other conditions attached to our debts can be regarded as advantageous.

In line with recommendations on the proportions of wages in the national economy the government made the following decisions:

-- to provide payments for employees of the social health service, of the social assistance institutions, and of the institutions for vocational rehabilitation of the disabled to the tune of Z20 billion annually;

-- to raise the payments of instructors in university-type schools who are not academic instructors by about Z3 billion as of 1 January 1984;

-- to provide payments for the home members of the Polish Academy of Sciences to the tune of Z37 billion as of 1 January 1984;

-- to provide payments for economic and administrative workers and for workers servicing schools to the tune of about 10 billion annually.

In order to maintain proportions between all kinds of pensions and payments for work and to ensure higher incomes for retired people the government did the following:

-- submitted to the Sejm a bill on accelerating the payment of the last installment of the increase in all kinds of pensions to the tune of over Z19 billion;

-- raised the ceiling of the earnings retired people are allowed to make without losing their pensions from Z65,000 to Z100,000 a year.

Implementing the recommendation that families, especially families with many children, should be assisted in order to improve their material situation, the government decided to implement the third stage of increasing family allowances to the tune of Z22 billion annually.

Retired people receiving monthly pensions of no more than Z7,200 were granted a single cash supplement, which cost the state Z12 billion.

Allowances paid from the alimony fund were raised to Z22 billion.

Budgetary funds were used to compensate for the cost of higher food norms in social and cultural facilities such as hospitals, day nurseries, kindergartens, student homes, student cafeterias, etc.

Construction, Housing Policy, Communal Economy

The efforts of the government, the party, PRON, and the Sejm in connection with the housing policy up to 1990 indicate that the problem of housing construction is still the highest priority problem in connection with the declarations made by the political and state authorities.

The joint session of the PZPR Politburo and the Government Presidium examined on 21 February 1984 the lines of improving the principles of housing policy. Formulating a feasible program for housing construction to the end of the eighties is a task of fundamental significance. Budgetary expenditures on this construction will amount to Z288 billion in 1984, not including the long-term loans from the banks on housing construction and on the development of the associated industries. The present needs call for efforts to build some 300,000 apartments to the end of the eighties, which is a very difficult task.

Capital and modernizing repairs are another problem. There are some 6.5 million apartments in urban areas, and about 1 million of them have to be repaired. The government will consider a comprehensive program for properly exploiting and overhauling the apartments in use.

In the first 6 months of 1984 some 44.7 percent of the housing construction plan was implemented compared with 42.9 percent in the first 6 months of 1983. The maintenance of high increases in productivity continue. Throughout the socialized building trades productivity increased 10.1 percent in the January-June period of this year. Slumps in manpower have accompanied production increases since last February.

Mining and Energy

Favorable production results were obtained in the first 6 months of 1984. Over 96 million metric tons of bituminous coal were produced through the end of June. This was about 1 million metric tons more than in the first 6 months of 1983. Some 21.8 million metric tons of coal were exported, including 13.8 million metric tons to the capitalist countries. The production of coal for export was 5.2 million metric tons more than the 1983 production.

The open-pit mines produced 24.5 million metric tons of lignite, which was 4.2 million metric tons more than in the first 6 months of 1983. In the first 6 months of 1984 the national economy was supplied over 7.7 billion cubic meters of gas, including 4.3 billion cubic meters of high quality gas, of which 2.8 billion cubic meters were imported from the USSR.

In the first 6 months of 1984 the energy industry produced almost 68 billion kilowatts of electric power, which was 9.3 percent more than in the 6 months of 1983. Power installations whose capacities total 9,300 megawatts were overhauled.

"The Programmatic Assumptions on Meeting the Needs of the National Economy in Fuels and Energy Until Year 2000" were formulated and were discussed by the Government Presidium at its session in Katowice.

Aside from the comprehensive programming of the development of the country's fuel and energy economy, ad hoc decisions continue to be made on the investments connected with this development.

The following investments were included in government orders:

-- construction of an open-pit mine in Belchatow;

-- construction of a power station with 12 generators producing 360 megawatts each in Belchatow;

-- expansion of the thermal power station in Stalowa Wola so that warm water can be supplied to the sulfur mine;

-- construction of the overhead power grid of 750 and 400 kilovolts to carry the power produced by the Khmelnitskiy nuclear power station; and

-- construction of the nuclear power station with two generators producing 465 megawatts each.

Decisions were made to construct the Mloty power station and additional pipelines capable of carrying 5 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the USSR a year.

Metallurgy and Machine-Building Industry

As for farm machinery supplies, the tasks in this regard in 1984 amount to Z105 million. This includes the supplies of domestic and imported production. The operational program covers 44 selected assortments and groups of farming equipment, which is mostly assigned to private farms. The value of the farming equipment supplied in the first 5 months of 1984 amounted to Z45 billion and represented 42.9 percent of the annual plan.

At the same time, the value of the spare parts supplied for farming equipment in the first 5 months of 1984 amounted to Z36 billion and represented 48 percent of the annual plan. In the first 5 months of 1984 farmers were supplied with 1,433,700 domestic and imported plowshares, which was 195.4 percent above the supply of such plowshares in the first 5 months of 1983.

As for the supplies of machines and equipment for the food industry, trade, and catering establishment, the implementation of the tasks in terms of their value in the first 5 months of 1984 was as follows:

-- supplies of machines and equipment for the food industry were worth Z2,338,400,000 and represented 44.5 percent of the annual plan implementation;

-- supplies of spare parts for machines and equipment in the food industry were worth Z315.6 million and represented 63.1 percent on the annual plan implementation;

-- supplies of equipment for trade and catering establishment were worth Z782 million and represented 40.2 percent of the annual plan implementation;

-- supplies of spare parts for equipment in trade and catering establishments were worth Z72.6 million and represented 43.2 percent of the annual plan implementation.

The lower supplies of some assortments or the lack of them were occasioned by the fact that the production of some machines and equipment for the food industry is a small-scale production, one which is carried out in different quarters of the year. The annual schedule for the supplies of individual assortments has been adapted to the needs of consumers to a maximum extent.

As for the program for modernizing the development of metallurgy, the Government Presidium visited Lenin Foundry in Krakow on 7 May 1984 and held a conference with the leaders of the ministries concerned and representatives of workers self-management bodies, trade unions, and social and professional organizations. The conference discussed the action program to increase the production of metallurgical articles, fireproof materials, and chemical coking materials. It also considered the problems of protecting the health of work forces.

On 18 May 1984 the Council of Ministers adopted the resolution on ensuring the necessary level of the production of metallurgical articles and the modernization of the metallurgy of iron and nonferrous metals in 1984-85 and 1986-1990.

Chemical and Light Industries

As for the production of consumer goods, the supplies of such goods produced by the chemical and light industries increased 24.4 percent in the first 5 months of 1984 compared with the first 5 months of 1983; this increase includes a 25 percent increase in the production of light industry. The assumptions of the central annual plan in this regard are being implemented slightly ahead of schedule.

The flow to shops of soap, detergents, glass wares, and 100-percent woolen carpets was increased and consolidated. The supply of footwear was increased to bring it closer to satisfying demand. The supply of some rubber and sports footwear was balanced with demand.

Work was begun to set up the production of modern sports footwear from domestic raw materials. This work has made great progress.

The implementation of the Government Presidium's decision to intensify light industry's production has been greatly advanced. The aim of this intensification is to boost the production of yarn so that the output of textiles can be increased annually by 140 million running meters and of knitwear by 50 million items.

The "Program for the Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry From 1986-1990 and Plans Until 1995" was worked out.

Work was stepped up in the investments system in connection with the constant and worsening shortage of labor in order to maintain or increase production levels.

Deliveries to agriculture. During the first 6 months of 1984, the production of ammonia was embarked upon in the chemical plants in Police which are capable of producing 250,000 tons per annum.

The progress that was achieved in production during the first 5 month period of 1984 confirms the realistic nature of the indicators adopted in the central annual plan which planned the increase in the production of nitric fertilizers, phosphates, tires for tractors, and tires for agricultural machines.

The "Program for the Development of the Chemical Industry in Agriculture" was also worked out.

Improvements to the effectiveness of management: The trend for the increase in the energy-intensiveness of production in the chemical and light industries which has been maintained since 1980 was halted and reversed.

The technology of the application of grade VI cotton for the production of the following was worked out and implemented: yarn that is mainly earmarked for working clothes, warm linings for working gloves, and leather goods. This year, we will produce 140,000 square meters, and in 1985 we will reach our full production capacity of 480,000 square meters of yarn.

The work being done to increase the production of the country's industrial fats was prepared and progress was made in its implementation, this will allow us to reduce our imports considerably.

Material Economy

The activities of the Office for the Material Economy during the first half of 1984 were above all aimed at correctly implementing the principles governing the food supply and the coordination of this process, especially concerning the guarantee of deliveries for the implementation of tasks that have been deemed priority tasks (for example, government orders, operation programs, and exports production).

An experimental system for the supply of private housing construction in eleven of the largest conurbations was implemented in view of the social importance of private housing construction. This system is based on the principle of issuing a supply card for basic building materials when granting building permission.

The implementation of the government's savings program: The "Timetable of Activities Facing the Problemmatic Issues in the Implementation of the Savings Program," was worked out and implemented. It defined concrete tasks, deadlines, and those who were to implement them.

On 18 May the Council of Ministers examined the "Report on the State of the Implementation of the Savings Program in 1983." As a result of the implementation of the program, we achieved, among other things:

-- a reduction on the material-intensiveness of the national income in 1983 by 2.2 percent, and

-- a 6.2 percent reduction in 1983 in the energy-intensiveness of the national income.

The relative reduction in the use of contractual fuel that we achieved amounted to about 10.5 million tons.

The nationwide review of the construction and technology of manufacture with a view to modernizing it or eliminating the production or use of goods and technology that are too material or energy-intensive is continuing.

Work is being done to fix future state standards for the use of raw materials, materials, fuels, and energy.

Some 44 materials have been banned from use in the production of certain goods and 30 kinds of goods and technologies have been banned from being produced or used in order to eliminate from production products that are excessively material or energy-intensive.

The management of secondary raw materials: Activities aimed at the intensification of salvage processes and the better exploitation of secondary and waste raw materials were adopted. From among these, the following should be mentioned in particular:

-- preparing the draft amendment for Resolution No 13 adopted by the Council of Ministers on 11 February 1983 on the Fund for Secondary Raw Materials which is based on the fact that units of the economy that destroy their own useable waste products should be made five times more liable for this, since this kind of destruction is only detected when checks are made; and

-- financial aid in the undertaking of tasks concerning the increase of procurement and the processing of secondary raw materials, given to enterprises in the form of subsidies or low interest loans from the secondary raw materials fund or the fund for the development of the retreading of tires (which amounted to Z800 million during the first 6 months of 1984).

As a result of the 17.3 percent growth in the procurement of nonmetalic secondary raw materials in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the same time last year:

-- salvage and management of secondary raw materials, such as waste from artificial substances, industrial fats, tires for retreading, and so on, was increased;

-- during the first 6 months of 1984, goods made from secondary raw materials and waste to the value of Z1,200 million were sold on the market.

Domestic Trade and Services

The Government Presidium made several periodic assessments of the market situation and made immediate decisions on the supply of trade in accordance with the decisions set out in the central annual plan. Deliveries that were essential to the implementation of state-controlled purchases were guaranteed.

The supply of industrial goods was increased, along with the supply of products of the light, chemical, and electrical machine industries. Changes to the organizational and incentive systems were continued to bring about a noticeable improvement in the quality of market goods.

The Government Presidium made it the duty of the ministers of domestic trade and services, agriculture, and the food economy to continue improving market supplies and to undertake activities facilitating the lifting in 1985 of the state-controlled sale of food articles with the exception of the controlled sale of meat and its by-products. In order to prevent the worsening of the supply of meat and its by-products to the population a decision was made to increase the import of meat from the planned 98,000 tons to 125,000 tons.

Children and young people at summer camps were assured of receiving meat and its by-products without their having to exchange their meat coupons for it.

In order to improve the supply situation, the following activities were undertaken:

-- sugar sale quota was assured to be increased (seasonally) by 3 kg per person per annum;

-- butter quota was increased by 1 package, that is, 250 grams per person;

-- a seasonal reduction in the retail prices of certain food items was instigated (for dairy products, and certain fruit by-products that were produced last year):

-- a gradual change in the way rye flour is used in baking, to the detriment of wheat flour, in accordance with the structure of the procurement of grain, which would allow us to reduce our imports of wheat.

Despite our payments difficulties, we bought the following from abroad:

-- 25 tons of tea, that is, as much as we did last year;

-- 21,700 tons of coffee beans compared with the 4,500 tons we bought last year and the 16,200 tons we bought in 1982. In that some 4,400 tons were bought from the foreign currency inflow brought in by Pewex sales [state-run hard currency shops]. As a result of the government agreement with the USSR, 50,000 tons of rice will be delivered to the country in exchange for other goods.

The following should be included in the more important decisions made by the government in the first 6 months of the year regarding the supply of the market in industrial imported goods:

-- delivery from the USSR to Poland of 250,000 refrigerators and 100,000 automatic washing machines.

Activities aimed at ensuring the development of small-scale production were continued. The results obtained during the first months of the year indicate that the recession in standard-of-living-related services has been checked.

Within the framework of the development of market production, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services also initiated activities aimed at halting the recession in expenditure that was manifesting itself in the serious fall in employment which was noted in 1981-82. A draft law on small-scale production was prepared and this will be examined by the Council of Ministers during the second half of 1984.

A draft amendment for trade profit margins on food items was worked out. The intention of these amendments is to make the levels of profit margins more realistic in order to ensure that trade units have a profitable turnover in food items.

Implementation of the Price Policy

The price policy that was adopted in 1984 was based on taking into consideration the basic aims of the state economy, one of which is the gradual achievement of a money-market equilibrium. In January 1984, a food price hike was introduced while in March there were some increases in the price of gasoline, fish, razor blades, and radio and television licenses. The government decided to ban the increase of contractual prices for industrial market goods above a necessary level that stems from the rise in food prices while this rise cannot exceed 20 percent, even if this were to be economically justifiable. This decision put a stop to attempts to exploit contractual prices to cover excessive costs that often stem from waste, bad work organization, and the deterioration in the quality of production, and so on.

By taking into consideration the results of the social consultations that were carried out along with the price changes, a considerably extended compensation (compared to initial proposals) was introduced to balance the effects of the food price rises on the groups of the population who are the weakest in material terms (the general amount of this compensation comprises over 60 percent of the effects of the price hikes).

The price rises that were in the region of 30-70 percent (imported goods prices rose by 100 percent) concerned a range of better quality industrial goods, such as refrigerator-freezers, large-capacity refrigerators (of over 200 liters), small automatic washing machines, Singer sewing machines, as well as certain kinds of radios and televisions, tape recorders, amplifiers, record players, and so on.

In accordance with the 1984 Central Annual Plan, the rise of the retail price level should not exceed 15-16 percent compared to last year. According to the assessments that have been made and are based on the price indicators that have been calculated during the first few months of 1984, the price rise indicator that was planned in the central annual plan will not be exceeded.

The checks carried out, above all, by the Price Inspectorate and regional price offices play quite a large role in disciplining the processes of shaping prices in enterprises.

Particularly intensified checks concerned the observance by units of the economy of the ban on raising the prices of their supply-investment goods, especially the ban enforced on 30 March 1984 on raising the contractual prices of market goods.

The prices that were questioned as a result of the checks were reduced to the correct level or were not used until the correct calculations had been made by the check units.

Forestry Economy and Timber Industry

Forestry: On 5 March 1984 the Government Presidium discussed the Council of Ministers' draft law on the complex "Program for the Improvement of the Forestry Economy Until 1900." This program connects the improvement of the forestry economy with the economic aims encompassed in the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85 and the following years.

A "Report on the State of the Threat to the Forest Environment in Poland" was worked out and presented to the Government Presidium and organizations and associations dealing with issues on the protection of the environment. The forest areas that were under the greatest threat were enclosed in a survey-graph-check map, and an initial idea for the measurement of the air pollution in forests was devised which will be consistently implemented.

In order to improve economy in nonstate forests, the "Directives for the Management of Nonstate Forests Until 1990 in View of the Current Situation and the Implementation of the Economic Tasks in Forests From 1976-82" was worked out.

Due to the growing problem of the damage done by hunting, and in order to raise the effectiveness of the hunting economy, the following material was worked out, entitled "The Hunting Economy and Tasks Aimed at Limiting Hunting Damage to Crops, Agriculture, and Forests." Intensive activities are being undertaken to supply forestry with transportation and essential equipment that serve the elimination of the effects of natural disasters in forests, the improvement of their cleanliness, and the correct management of their timber. A Dromader plane has been used to extinguish forest fires, and there are plans for two more bases to be set up for these airplanes at the District Administration of State Forests in Warsaw and Szczecin this year.

A draft law on the state management of forests is in its final phase of preparation. The law will regulate the principles for conducting the forestry economy and the functioning of the enterprises and their bodies under the conditions of the economic reform in a complex way.

Nature protection: During the first 6 months of 1984, 17 nature reserves were created constituting a total surface area of 4,883.07 hectares, and the surface area of 6 reserves was increased by a total of 972.82 hectares. Among these, two historic forestry reserves deserve to be mentioned in the Biala-Podlaska Voivodship and the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, because they were created to commemorate the partisan battles that were conducted in these areas during World War II.

The enterprises of the cellulose and paper industries, which are the most burdensome to the environment, have implemented the undertakings in the "Program of Modernization-Regeneration Ventures in the Cellulose-Paper Industry in 1983-87."

Research-implementation work is being done on introducing production technology that does not manufacture industrial waste at two enterprises -- the felt and sawdust tile plants in Karlino, and the Hajnowka enterprises of dry timber distillation.

The enterprises of the Ministry of Forestry and the Timber Industry made a review of their water installations; they removed the larger part of the causes of the wastage of water and are undertaking necessary repair work as well as changing their equipment.

The Implementation of Production Tasks

Additional cardboard production was commenced at the paper plants in Krapkowice for the production of tar board [papa] which will allow us to save $3 million annually.

A considerable increase in the production of exercise and notebooks was planned this year to meet social needs (114,000 were produced in the space of the last 5 months).

A furniture factory in Suwalki was given over for use, and the deliveries of furniture to the market increased during the first 6 months of 1984 by 23 percent compared with the same time last year.

Transportation

A report was prepared on the state of transportation to include the complex problems of this branch of the national economy, and on the basis of the report a program was worked out for the stabilization and development of transportation. Government decisions were made to ensure the right conditions for the functioning of transportation in 1983-85.

The program for the rationalization of transportation was worked out. It dealt with the better exploitation of transportation services by their passengers and the rational organization of exploitation processes within separate branches of transportation. A program for the organization and implementation of the container system of transportation up to 1990 was prepared, encompassing the development of the container infrastructure and the improvement of the container system on a nationwide and international scale.

The following legal regulations have been prepared:

1. a draft law on transportation that regulates the entirety of relations between transportation enterprises and their customers.

2. a draft law on the Polish Airlines, LOT, State Enterprise that maps out the official-legal status of this enterprise as well as the principles for the implementation of its transportation tasks and international flight agreements, and the development of this enterprise in relation to the principles of the state's socioeconomic policy plans.

3. the draft law on public roads that regulates the problems and principles governing the country's road economy, especially in the field of road classification, the principles of financing construction, the modernization and maintenance of roads, the organization of managing public roads and their protection.

4. The draft law on road transportation that fixes the principles and conditions for implementing national and international road transportation, the pursuit of an automobile-oriented economy, and the organization and functioning of an inspectorate of the automobile economy.

Communications

In 1984 it was decided to take on another 24,000 telephone subscribers, making a total of 116,000.

In view of this over 63,000 more telephone subscribers were taken on during the first 6 months of 1984 (54.3 percent increase of the annual plan). The implementation of the plan to take on more subscribers up until now indicates that the tasks stemming from the Sejm resolutions on the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85 will be implemented in excess with about 80,000 more telephone subscribers. In 1984 the number of additional telephone subscribers in rural areas will amount to 70,000 compared to the 5,000 mapped out in the Council of Ministers' Resolution No 47 of 30 March 1984, on the shaping of living conditions in the rural areas.

The installation of domestic telephones continues to be a priority. Currently, new domestic subscribers make up 90 percent of the rise in telephone subscribers on a nationwide scale.

The Communications Ministry has worked out the "Draft Law on Communications" in accordance with the "Program of Government Activities for 1984." The draft applies the state law regulating the functioning of communications to the demands of the reform as well as the needs stemming from the fuller assurance of the implementation of the broadest state, social, and defense communications tasks.

The long-term program for the modernization of the post office: "The Goals for the Development of the Post Office up to 1990," which was adopted in January 1983, is being consistently implemented.

Agriculture and the Food Economy

The supply of sowing material to agriculture was better than last year. About 145,000 metric tons of seeds were delivered, of which farmers bought 127,000 metric tons. The procurement of livestock during the first quarter of 1984 was 14.8 percent lower than during the first quarter of 1983. However, the procurement of milk was higher (by 12.3 percent) and of eggs (by 6.3 percent).

On 12 March 1984, the Government Presidium approved the Council of Ministers' draft law on the shaping of living conditions in the rural areas. This resolution maps out the tasks and creates the conditions for the rational use of the resources we possess, as well as the greater involvement of the rural population in the resolution of local problems. The implementation of the mapped out tasks put in the resolution will be carried out in the framework of the National Socioeconomic Plan.

On 19 March 1984 the Government Presidium approved the Council of Ministers' draft resolution on state aid to the cooperative economy in agriculture. In order to maintain identical solutions to the problems of private and socialized farming alike, the cooperatives that are associated in the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives called Peasants' Self-Help [Samopomoc Chlopska], the cooperatives of agricultural circles, and agricultural production cooperatives will benefit from state aid, which will be designated to them to cover part of the costs of the services they perform to help private farms and part of the costs of the production of nutritive fodder, processed foods from agricultural products, as well as the production of agricultural limestone and its transportation.

Agricultural production cooperatives will continue to benefit from state aid to cover the costs they have that are connected with the upkeep of nurseries and day-care centers, wages for recent school graduates, as well as those paid to pupils and students when they embark on their first job after school, and the cost of repair work for old historic buildings -- on the same principles that apply in all sectors of agriculture.

The Government Presidium recommended that the National Administration of the Farmers Union and agricultural circles and organizations improve the organization of service enterprises for agriculture and organize in every voivodship at least one specialist center for educating and improving the cadres of mechanics and agricultural machine operators.

Work aimed at ensuring the conditions necessary for the development of agriculture in mountain and mountainous areas has been undertaken. A report and a Council of Ministers' draft resolution have been prepared on the economic and social activization of these areas.

The principles governing the cost of the rise of wages, bonuses, and remuneration obtained from profits for the State Vocational Activization Fund by certain socialized economic units that perform agricultural activities have been regulated. The funds obtained from these costs will be designated to help economic units that are working in difficult natural-ecological conditions. A fund for biological progress was created on 1 January 1984 from budget resources and permits the financing of certain activities in animal breeding and plant cultivation.

An improvement has been assured in the supply of nutritive fodder to agriculture in order to consolidate trends to rebuild the numbers of our livestock by:

-- a Government Presidium decision dated 19 March 1984, which increased the subsidy on industrial fodder by Z5 billion;

-- introducing the service production of medium-protein mixed fodders made of grain supplied by farmers and of concentrates they are entitled to for the supply of animal produce to the market;

-- the sale of high protein concentrates for each contracted porker was gradually increased from 40 kg during the first 6 months of 1983 to 70 kg as of February 1984, and the sale of 50 kg of concentrate for every registered litter was also instigated;

-- from 19 March 1984, an advance sale of the entire amount of concentrate entitlement was introduced as soon as the contracted agreement was negotiated.

Seasonal price reductions were reintroduced during the first quarter of 1984 for certain kinds of mineral fertilizers.

An assessment was made and a proposal was prepared on improvements to the mechanized and transportation services to agriculture. This system is currently being implemented in Lomze, Plock, and Krakow Voivodships.

Organizational and economic decisions are being made with the aim of minimizing the resources of the State Land Fund. A proposal improving the sale of State Land Fund land to young farmers was worked out in the framework of agricultural settlement [osadnichtwo].

Work is being conducted on the further improvement of the effects of the work of agricultural advisers, and the raw material services of the agriculture-food industry are being reactivated.

A report on the state of agriculture and the food economy has been prepared together with an analysis of the implementation of the plans in the government program for the development of agriculture up to 1990 and of the government timetable for the implementation of the resolutions of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee Plenum. This document assessed the nationwide and the broad social significance of the issues and was submitted to the PPR Sejm.

Maritime Economy

The problems facing the Polish maritime economy were the subject of the work of the Government Presidium on 5 March 1984, which ratified a timetable for the implementation of the PPR maritime economy from 1984-85. The Government Presidium imposed the duty on ministers and heads of central offices to implement about 70 specific tasks that will be carried out in the framework of the resources that were mapped out in annual and several-year-long socioeconomic plans.

On 19 March the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on giving financial aid to shipyards to improve their management and ensure the implementation of their tasks from 1984-85.

On 29 May 1984 the Government Presidium ratified a Council of Ministers draft law on the purchase of ships for sea fishing. This decision enabled a recreation of the deep-sea and the Baltic fishing fleet, which will allow us to increase our catch and improve the supply of fish and fish by-products to the domestic market.

On 30 May 1984 the PPR Sejm received a government report on the state of the maritime economy and adopted a resolution on this issue.

Environmental Protection and Water Economy

On 5 March 1984 the Government Presidium assessed the implementation of the law on the protection and shaping of the environment from 1980-83. The government accepted the main goals for environmental protection and the water economy. The work being done to bring up to date the spatial management plans that will be completed in all the voivodships by the end of 1985 is at an advanced stage. The current legal-organizational state of the environmental protection services provides many possibilities for implementing the tasks stemming from the regulations laid down in the law and the executory acts. Should environmental protection be faced with great needs and the necessity for tasks to be performed while the resources necessary to fund them are, at the same time, limited -- the government decided that only selected tasks will have to be concentrated on. Environmental protection demands will be rigorously observed at the same time as new production plants are being handed over for use. Priority will be given to technologies that do not produce industrial waste and secondary raw materials as well as to systems involving the rational and economic management of water including less water-intensive technologies by introducing closed cycles. The problems facing environmental protection were once more the subject of the discussions of the Government Presidium session on 12 March 1984. A detailed examination was made of the problem of the shortage of and the threat to our water resources, especially in agriculture.

The Presidium of the Planning Commission prepared and discussed the "program for the Water Economy From 1984-85 and Plans Until 1990, Taking Into Consideration the Protection of Water Against Pollution," which was examined in June 1984. The "National Environmental Protection Program From 1984-85 and Until 1990" was also prepared, taking into consideration ministerial and regional environmental protection programs together with long-term plans for the national environmental protection program.

Activities were undertaken to make more definite and to accurately define our bilateral cooperation with socialist countries by:

-- signing a cooperation agreement for 1984-85 with plans for 1986-90 on environmental protection and the water economy specifically concerning the border land waters with the GDR Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Economy;

-- signing a bilateral cooperation protocol in 1984 with the Hungarian People's Republic's State Office for Water Economy;

-- and an agreement between the state hydrological-meteorological services of the USSR and the PPR on bilateral cooperation up to the end of the current 5-year period.

The More Important Achievements in the Consolidation of Law and Order

Restoring the country's economic equilibrium and securing sociopolitical stabilization are indissolubly linked with the need for the future consolidation of the principles of law and order, putting the legal system into order by increasing the influence of the law and the bodies that administer it, as well as that of the judiciary system.

The Minister of Justice issued the following decrees with the consolidation of the influence of the administration of justice in mind:

-- a decree on 6 April 1984 on the principles and course of the disciplinary action for legal advisers and apprentice [aplikant] advisers;

-- a decree issued on 19 April 1984 on the principles and disciplinary action for and the suspension of the duties of public notaries, of judicial and notarial assessors, and judicial and notarial apprentices.

Moreover, on 27 February 1984 the Minister of Justice issued a decree amending the decree on the creation of voivodship and regional courts as well as deciding where their locations should be centered and the field of their jurisdiction.

The Justice Ministry plays a significant role in implementing tasks in the preparation of draft laws and executory acts and in its joint participation in the preparation of such documents. In connection with this, the ministry is submitting suitable proposals for legislative solutions that check and ensure that the law is being observed along with the protection of the law and of civil liberties, and the restoration and consolidation of social justice.

The Justice Ministry took part in, among other things, the legislative work on the following laws:

-- the Press Law of 26 January 1984, and

-- the Amendment to the Penal Fiscal Law of 6 April 1984.

The above-mentioned laws are of exceptional importance, because the press implements the citizens' right to information, their influencing the course of public issues, and it also strengthens our state's Constitutional system. The fiscal law is, above all, aimed at protecting the state's economic interests against abuses, especially fiscal ones, committed by dishonest citizens.

On 13 April 1984 the Minister of Justice issued an executory decree on conducting a foundation register that regulates how a foundation should apply to be listed in the register, the register itself, and the instructions governing the withdrawal of names from the register.

In March 1984 the Board of the Ministry of Justice ratified the "Current Goals of Penal Policy." This document indicated the need for the severe repression of the perpetrators of serious crimes that hit at, above all, the political foundations of our country, its economic order, and the security of its citizens.

The implementation of the above-mentioned goals of penal policy will serve the 1984 amendment to the examination system for judicial apprentices, which will be conducted centrally, as well as the improved training system and the judicial discussions that not only concerned the judicial managing cadres during the first 6 months of 1984, but also judges passing verdict on civil cases, as well as people's assessors.

On 19 March the Government Presidium examined and approved the outline of a law on the organization and financing of social insurance. This outline was publicized so that opinions on it could be obtained.

The 26 January 1984 law defining the principles of establishing factory wage systems, which is the legal basis by which enterprises may restructure their internal wage systems and pay bonuses to individual workers for their work results, was implemented.

Fifty wage agreements had been recorded as of 22 June, in addition to which another 100 opinions from enterprises are still being examined.

On 4 May 1984 the minister of labor, wages, and social welfare issued Directive No 16 concerning the working out of tables of qualifications for blue-collar posts. This directive introduced a new method whereby work is assessed on points. The directive also laid down minimum qualifications for blue-collar workers and ways of assessing average work.

At the same time and in accordance with earlier political decisions, consultations were held with trade unions on a new model of collective employment agreements for industrial branches and of factory agreements.

The results of the consultations will be presented to the Government Presidium, which will then decide on further procedures.

New wages principles for employees in the health service, social welfare, and occupational therapy were worked out (Council of Ministers directive dated 2 March 1984).

Greater work incentives for workers in the primary-level health service have been formed through the creation of an incentives fund, out of which bonuses are payable for the performance of tasks designated for groups of workers or designated to an individual by the factory manager.

The following changes to regulations have been made on the initiative of the above ministry:

-- Wage principles for employees in social organizations have been altered to bring them in line with the principles applicable to employees in state offices (Council of Ministers Resolution No 23, dated 6 February);

-- Basic wages and additional increments payable to employees in colleges who are not qualified teachers have been raised (Council of Ministers Resolution No 39, dated 19 March);

-- Basic wages and additional increments payable to economic, administrative, and school services employees have been raised (Council of Ministers Resolution No 64, dated 27 April).

The first half of this year has been a period of introducing the new employment system for graduates, which is part of the program for improving young people's start in social and professional life.

Places with a low number of qualified cadres and which are entitled to receive young cadres have also been named.

Up to date principles behind increasing the qualifications of employees in the socialized sector have been introduced (Council of Ministers Resolution No 263).

In connection with the January decision to permit pensioners and persons on educational leave to take up extra employment, this subject has been given publicity. Thanks to this, the number of pensioners undertaking employment has risen markedly, as a result of which the shortage of blue-collar and white-collar cadres has been eased to a certain degree.

Preparations were made to employ about 55,000 young Poles abroad during this year's summer vacations inside state enterprises in some socialist countries.

Changes have been made in the recruitment of Polish workers for CSSR and GDR enterprises.

In accordance with the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the problem of revising social benefits has been undertaken, so that benefits may be more fairly connected with the recipient's material situation.

Having analyzed the population's incomes and social situation, the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Welfare worked out and presented to the Council of Ministers a report on the structure of the population's wages and social benefits in 1983 and the first quarter of 1984.

As far as social benefits are concerned, it was decided on 1 January to move forward by 1 year the date by which the final increments of pension increases are payable. With this decision, the entire operation of raising the pensions has been completed.

On 1 February, the third and final stage of the family benefits reform was introduced. This third stage involves an increase in these benefits and the inclusion of compensation for price rises within the family benefits system.

Because of the food price hikes, pensioners receiving pensions of not more than Z7,200 per month were granted on 1 February a single payout of between Z3,600 and Z12,000. On the same day, persons receiving benefits from the food fund were granted monthly benefits of Z1,300 per month to take the place of earlier compensation for food price hikes, and newer, more favorable rules for pensioners and people receiving educational benefits to earn extra income were introduced.

Hygiene and safety at work were analyzed, and this analysis was placed before the Council of Ministers at its 11 June meeting together with a work schedule for carrying out improvements to work hygiene and safety. Right now, the schedule is being brought up to date in accordance with the government's recommendation.

Health Care and Social Welfare

In connection with the Sejm's 29 September 1983 resolution on health care and social welfare, the Government Presidium made decisions on 20 February 1984 concerning the implementation of the "Health Care and Social Welfare Program" over the years 1984-90.

The Government Presidium also examined a bill on health care and decreed that the bill will be submitted for social consultation.

On 13 April, the Government Presidium adopted a "Program for Intensifying the Production of Pharmaceutical Goods, Sanitary Articles, and Medical Equipment From Artificial Ingredients for 1984 and 1985." This program will permit annual production to be increased by Z15.4 billion, which will help ease the shortage of pharmaceutical goods. New investment projects for 1984 and 1985 worth Z3.5 billion will be financed.

The health situation of the Polish population in 1983 has been analyzed. A report on this subject was presented at the 20 February Government Presidium meeting.

A series of favorable phenomena in the health situation have been noted, including less illness due to infectious diseases than last year and less employment-related diseases.

The infant morality rate, which was 19.3 per thousand in 1983, fell to 17.9 per thousand in the first quarter of 1984 (in the first quarter of 1983 it was 22 per thousand).

Despite various activities, the following remain serious problems: The excessive death rate of males, increased illness due to infectious diseases (dysentery and measles), danger to health because of incorrect health precautions, social pathology (alcoholism, smoking, drug addition), and pollution.

Annual assessments of the population's state of health permit the discovery of existing and potential dangers to health and the commencement of emergency and long-term action.

Basic health care in residential areas has been further improved. In particular:

-- the 1983 experiment whereby one may choose one's doctor was assessed and the implementation of its results commenced;

-- the preferential system for general practitioners was continued, and their further training commenced according to new principles.

The problem of protecting the health of the work force continues to be at the center of the government's attention. Proof of this is the fact that reports on the health protection of the work force, with special reference to workers in the metal industry, have been presented at two Government Presidium meetings. About 5.2 million people are taking advantage of health care at their places of employment.

New methods of health protection for workers exposed to lead and carbon disulfide at work have been worked out and introduced. In selected coal mines new methods of health protection for miners exposed to coal dust with a high silicon content have been introduced.

Outlays for investments by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare for 1984 have been fixed at a total of Z44.7 billion, which is 22.8 percent more than in 1983. During the first 5 months of this year, 756 new beds in general and psychiatric hospitals and in clinics were made available as part of investments activity, plus 250 new places in welfare homes, 225 places in day nurseries, 13 places in out-patient centers, and 16 in medical centers. In addition, the children's hospital in Rymanow Zdroj with 300 beds, which includes an attached maternity clinic and elementary school, and the Muszelka rest home with 80 beds have been completed. At the same time, construction of the following has commenced: 2 new hospital wings with 243 beds each, 13 out-patient centers, 8 health centers, and 6 day nurseries with 385 places each.

Just as in previous years, supplies of medical equipment have been covered by operational programs. Some 26.1 percent of the medical supplies envisaged in the 1984 Central Annual Plan have been delivered during the first 4 months of the year. These supplies consist of 35.3 percent of the Polish products envisaged this year and 13.6 percent of the imported products envisaged. The Health Ministry has been given a spending limit of $31.6 million for medical equipment from the second area of payments in 1984.

Since 1 January 1984 a new official list of drugs has been in force, containing the names of the most important drugs. The list establishes which drugs should be supplied priority and which drugs need no prescription.

The problem of increasing the production of drugs to deal with circulatory problems has been tackled with the participation of representatives of the chemical industry and specialists. The production of 29 compounds was regarded as purposeful, and the go-ahead given for the production of 24 brands of drugs.

An analysis was made of medical personnel and their correct distribution assessed. Further activity designed to ensure the correct number of medical personnel for the population was worked out. This activity primarily involves increasing enrollment in medical schools.

The wages of employees in the health service and social welfare were raised as of 1 January. The Z17.4 billion allocated for this purpose has permitted the average wages of every full-time employee to be raised by about Z2,200. The new wage system is an incentive system, enabling an employee's wages to be established according to his work and the results thereof.

Ethical principles compulsory for doctors and nurses have continued to be propagated, and sanctions against persons guilty of professional misdemeanors have been made more stringent.

Strict controls aimed at improving hygiene in food shops and eating places, teaching establishments, public buildings, and health care premises have been continued. Particular attention has been paid to food quality and eating conditions.

Funds for social welfare have been increased once again in 1984. They are 19 percent higher than in 1983 and amount to over Z34 billion.

In accordance with the program for coordinating social welfare up to 1990, welfare activity in the first half of the year has concentrated on improving and extending social benefits for elderly and handicapped people at home.

Activity has been continued to create more social premises and improve the organization and functioning of social welfare centers.

The outline of a health protection and social care program for 1986-90 has been worked out and submitted to the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. This outline is a fulfillment of the PPR Sejm's resolution concerning a revision of the government health protection and social care program up to 1990.

Science, Higher Education, Technology, Inventiveness, Rationalization

The Central Commission for Appointing Scientific Cadres held a meeting to inaugurate its fourth term on 29 March 1984.

On 28 April 1984 the leadership of the Polish Academy of Sciences met with Premier W. Jaruzelski to discuss the most crucial determining factors in the development of science in Poland and to review the necessary conditions under which scientific research results can promote the country's economic and social progress.

The delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences visited Poland to review and evaluate scientific cooperation, to set up the Polish-Soviet Commission for Cooperation in Social Sciences, to discuss the plan for cooperation during 1986-90, to formulate the initial cooperation proposals, to appoint six groups of experts charged with selecting detailed subjects of cooperation, and to sign the "Protocol on Cooperation between the Polish Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences."

Higher Education and Technology

Alternative proposals for changes in the system of recruitment of first-year university students were formulated and discussed in response to public expectations. A decree was issued on the principles of organizing free forms of assistance in training those candidates for university entrance examinations whose origins and community conditions justify such free assistance. In particular, preparatory courses were organized in university-type schools for those young people from worker and peasant families, for those hailing from rural areas and small towns, for orphans, and for those brought up in children's homes who intend to enter university-type schools this year.

The Council of Ministers Committee for Young People's Affairs accepted the concept in line with which students in university-type schools can be trained in various forms of manual work in the course of their studies.

Responding to the demands of the community in Western Pomerania, a bill was formulated to enable Szczecin to have its own university. At its meeting on 22 June 1984 the Council of Ministers approved this bill and submitted it to the Sejm.

On 19 March 1984 the Council of Ministers issued a resolution on the principles of remunerating those employees in university-type schools who are not academic instructors. The resolution made it possible to raise the remuneration of such employees in higher education.

The issuance of the decrees in line with which the 4 May 1982 law on higher education can be implemented was completed. Such decrees are indispensable if the university-type schools are able to function properly. The statutes of the university-type schools were adopted and elections of the new academic authorities in these schools were held.

Work on the second stage of maximally improving the network of university-type schools and lines of studies to meet socioeconomic needs and to ensure high instructional and scientific standards was completed. The performance of the external departments and consultation points of university-type schools was reviewed.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy work was completed on the principles in line with which the system of education in all agricultural schools will be modernized in order to increase the practical knowledge of graduates.

The principles of the development of research equipment and of the resources by which research can be automated up to 1995 were formulated.

Attention was given to formulating a number of legal bills whose purpose is to adapt scientific and technical research to the conditions of the economic reform. These drafts include:

1) the bill on setting up the committee for science and technological progress,

2) the bill on scientific institutes and on other organizations concerned with scientific and development research,

3) the resolutions of the Council of Ministers on the principles of exporting and importing scientific-technological knowledge, licenses, and technological services.

Work was completed on the "Report on the Condition of Polish Science and Technology and on the Main Lines of the State's Scientific and Technical Policy Until 1990," which was formulated with the extensive cooperation of scientific and technical communities.

Inventiveness and Rationalization

At its meeting on 24 February 1984 the Council of Ministers examined the problems of inventiveness and rationalization and adopted draft changes in the present law on inventiveness. In April 1984 the Sejm passed these changes, which meant that the previous legal principles of administrative character were replaced by new legal conditions. The remuneration of creative people was greatly raised and its upper ceilings were abolished. Obligatory remuneration was introduced in the case of the projects that help to implement the basic economic tasks, especially to increase exports and to reduce imports. The legal position of the creators of inventive and rationalizing projects will be strengthened. These creators will receive certificates to show that they are the authors of such projects.

Education and Upbringing

The implementation of the program for improving, under the terms of the Teacher's Charter, the material conditions of workers responsible for education and upbringing continued. Last May the remuneration of the economic, administrative, and service workers in schools was again increased. Formal conditions were created for granting the necessary allowances to the employees who do the extra duty of taking care of school buildings. Retired people and their spouses are entitled to a 50-percent reduction in rail fares.

Those raises and allowances will be supported in 1984 by Z6.5 billion of state money, including Z3.5 billion for wages increases in the case of school workers who are not instructors.

Work has started on the long-term model of the educational and upbringing system, and the program for educational work entitled the "Main Lines and Tasks of Schools' Educational Work" has been introduced into school practice. This is a comprehensive program, one that defines the basic forms and methods of upbringing and lays down the principles of cooperation with parents, factories, and other units of the socialist front of upbringing.

In cooperation with the minister of culture and art a program of measures to create better conditions for young people's participation in culture was formulated. The implementation began of the "Program for Health Training" in order to improve the health of pupils. The modern program for promoting physical training and sports was completed and a list of needs of physical training instructors up to 1990 was drawn up.

The system of extension courses and of self-training to improve the qualifications of teachers was modernized. A network of postgraduate studies and seminars for religious and ethical instruction were organized. Grades of teachers' professional specialization are being instituted.

Material Conditions of School Work

In view of the needs of education the Council of Ministers adopted last May the resolution on the government program for developing the material base of education and upbringing in 1986-95. The program lists alternative solutions to the material-technical requirements of the system of education and upbringing, requirements resulting from the evaluation of the condition of the material base and investments up to 1990, as well as from the demographic changes in the school age groups up to the year of 2000.

The system of free supplies of schoolbooks to pupils was expanded. The state assigned Z1,396 billion for this purpose. The printing of schoolbooks in 1984 was covered by government orders. The plan is to produce 47 million schoolbooks.

The program for supplying the schools with teaching equipment and aids in 1983-85 was approved. These aids will be purchased centrally and will be distributed among schools free of charge.

In order to implement the tasks of education and upbringing the state has increased the budget expenditure from Z80 billion in 1981 to Z244 billion in 1984. The share of outlays on education in the national income increased from 4 percent in 1981 to 5 percent in 1984.

Work is continuing to formulate the programmatic and organizational principles of the schools' functioning. Educational communities have been asked to discuss the organizational-programmatic principles of primary schools, general education lyceums, vocational schools, schools for workers, and other schools.

Draft changes in the law of 15 July 1981 on developing the system of education and upbringing in vocational schools have been formulated. These changes provide for expanding the participation of economic departments and of factories in training skilled cadres.

Legal solutions have been formulated to normalize the functioning of vocational education under the conditions of the economic reform.

Culture and Art

The Sejm passed an important law on propagating culture.

The "Program for Cultural Development Until 1990" was drawn up. The program lists the main activity lines of the Ministry of Culture and Art. In keeping with the recommendations of the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers, this program was sent for information to other ministries so that they could formulate departmental programs for cultural development. The program was also sent out to the voivodas, who were instructed to use it for programmatic and planning work in their voivodships. The draft program for developing printing trades in 1986-90 was drawn up.

The publishing and printing trades implemented the plan for the production of books in the first 6 months of 1984, that is, they produced 100 million books.

On 4 January 1984 Premier W. Jaruzelski and the leaders of the Polish Filmmakers' Association discussed the most important problems of the movie community, the main lines of the work done by the association, and the results of its fourth congress.

The Literature Fund was set up on 1 January 1984 for the purpose of assisting literary and translating work, propagating Polish literature at home and abroad, organizing functions relating to literary creativeness, and providing social care for the community of writers and literary translators.

On 23 January 1984 the Government Presidium reviewed the problems of pensions for creative workers and their families and adopted a draft decree on changes in the principles in line with which the law on pensions for these workers and their families is implemented. The pensions for creative workers and artists were raised as of 1 April 1984.

The museum of the history of the people's movement was opened in Warsaw, the all-Poland center of art for children and youths was opened in Poznan, and the center for theatrical education of children and youths was opened in Gdansk.

The following organizational units of culture and art were set up:

-- the center of modern art,

-- the state organizational unit in Ujazdowski Castle,

-- the gallery of sculpture of the Association of Sculptors.

Many cultural functions at home and abroad were organized to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Days of Polish Culture were held in the USSR, the CSSR, and Mongolia.

Physical Culture, Sports, and Tourism

To eliminate the disproportions in propagating various forms of physical culture and sports in the individual social communities and to better harmonize the development of physical culture with the general socioeconomic development, the "Assumptions of the Program for Developing Physical Culture Until 1995" were formulated.

Necessary decisions were also made to devise a more effective model for spreading physical culture in factories, housing settlements, and rural areas. Special attention was paid to training the necessary specialist, vocational, and social cadres of instructors and organizers of physical recreation and sports. Additional fiscal resources were provided for this purpose from the Central Fund for Development of Physical Culture and Sports.

Conditions were created to enable 2.8 million persons to participate in organized recreation and 3.2 million children and youths to participate in organized vacations. Some 1.7 million of these children and youths will spend their vacations away from home. It is expected that about 9 million persons will be able to use general tourist facilities.

The activities to ensure that the number of working people who are able to participate in tourism are maintained and that the poorest groups of society are protected are being supplemented by the work to devise the system of tourist-recreation bases in factories. The principles of this system were extensively discussed with trade union organizations.

Work is continuing on the program for promoting tourism and recreation in Poland up to 1995. The development of tourist facilities in Poland will be a segment of this program. The program for developing the shores of the Baltic, which is a part of the government program for maritime upbringing of the people, was completed.

The first 6 months of 1984 saw the continuation of the positive trends of 1983 in the rstoration of foreign tourism into and out of Poland. In 1984 almost 1 million Poles will travel to the socialist countries for vacations organized by travel bureaus. As for the capitalist countries, it is expected that the principles of and conditions for trips by foreigners will be stabilized and that exchanges with our new partners will be activated.

It is expected that this year some 850,000 foreign nationals from the capitalist countries will visit our country. This will be about 20 percent more than in 1983.

The first 6 months of 1984 are over. They were rich in events of international and domestic importance. The toil of all our people is helping our country to overcome the process of national accord. Many problems have been successfully solved and the solutions of other problems will continue. Many new tasks will be tackled. The working people and the power apparatus need calm, perseverance, consistency, endurance in overcoming difficulties, efforts to search for the best solutions, much initiative in implementing innovations, and good organization. We commit ourselves to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the PPR through efficient and productive work in every job.

SEJM ADOPTS NEW AMNESTY LAW ON 21 JULY

AU251314 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jul 84 p 6

["21 July Amnesty Law" adopted by the PPR Sejm]

[Text] To mark the 40th anniversary of the PPR -- keeping in mind the progressing normalization of social life and consolidation of the state, signs of which include the people's council elections; and guided by the principles of socialist humanitarianism -- the Sejm decrees the following, so that citizens who have committed crimes out of political motives and less serious crimes and offenses may have the possibility of recommencing active participation in the life of the country:

Article I

The amnesty is applied to the following crimes committed prior to 21 July 1984:

1. Crimes against the legal order of martial law defined in Articles 46, 47, and 48 of the 12 December 1981 decree on martial law (DZIENNIK USTAW, No 29, Item 154; and No 3 of issue 1982, Item 18).

2. Crimes connected with militarization defined in Article 303, Paragraphs 3 and 4; Article 304, Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 (except for escapes or attempted escapes abroad); and Articles 305, 306, and 309 of the Penal Code.

3. The following crimes committed for political motives or in connection with a strike or protest action:

a. Crimes against the political interests of the PPR defined in Article 123, that part of Article 128 referring to Article 123, and Articles 132 and 133 of the Penal Code.

b. Crimes against general security defined in Article 137, Paragraph 1; Article 138, Paragraph 1; Article 139, Paragraph 1; and Article 140, Paragraph 1, points 4 and 5 of the Penal Code.

c. Crimes against health defined in Article 156, Paragraphs 1 and 2; Article 158, Paragraph 1; Article 159; and Article 160, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

d. Crimes against freedom defined in Article 165, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

e. Crimes against respect defined in Article 178, Paragraph 2 of the Penal Code.

f. Crimes against elections defined in Article 189, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

g. Crimes against property defined in Article 212, Paragraphs 1 and 2; and Article 214, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

h. Crimes against the activity of state and social institutions defined in Articles 233, 234, Paragraph 1; and 235 of the Penal Code.

i. Crimes against the judiciary defined in Article 252, Paragraph 1; and that part of Article 254, Paragraph 1 referring to Articles 123 and 128 of the Penal Code.

j. Crimes against the public order defined in Articles 270, Paragraph 1; 271, 273, Paragraphs 1 and 2 (those parts referring to Article 270, Paragraph 1 and Article 271; plus Articles 275, Paragraph 1, 276, Paragraphs 1 and 3; 278, Paragraphs 1-3; 279, 280, 281, 282a, 284, Paragraph 1; 287 and 288, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code.

Article II

1. Concerning the crimes discussed in Article I:

a. Legally decreed sentences of deprivation and restriction of freedom are waived.

b. Legally imposed fines, additional penalties, vindictive damages, payments of court costs, and payments of compensation remain in effect.

22. Concerning crimes discussed in Paragraph 1 in which no sentence has yet been passed, criminal proceedings are waived. In such cases, the whereabouts of tools and other objects used to commit the crime, as well as objects stemming directly or indirectly from the crime and objects whose possession is forbidden or requires a permit, are to be revealed.

3. The rules of Paragraphs 1 and 2 are to be applied appropriately in cases where sentences are not waived because they have already been served.

Article III

1. If the perpetrator of a crime against whom up to 21 July 1984 no accusations have been made involving the crimes defined in Article I of this law or in Chapter 19 of the Penal Code, with the exception of those crimes defined in Articles 134, 135, and 254 of the Penal Code, with reference to Articles 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, and 128 of this code, voluntarily reports to a criminal investigation body by 31 December 1984, and states in a protocol that he relinquishes criminal activity and will reveal the nature, time, and place of his crime, criminal proceedings will not be initiated and any proceedings under way will be waived.

2. The rule contained in Paragraph 1 is to be applied appropriately to a perpetrator of a crime defined in Articles 122, 123, 124, 127, and 128 of the Penal Code if in addition the perpetrator reveals all significant circumstances of his crime and surrenders the tools and other objects discussed in Article 2, Paragraph 2.

3. Where a perpetrator is abroad, the proceedings discussed in Paragraphs 1 and 2 should take place at a Polish diplomatic representation or consular office. In such a case, the competent prosecutor decides on the application of the amnesty.

Article IV

1. For crimes, including fiscal crimes, other than those listed in Article I but that were committed prior to 21 July 1984:

a. Legally imposed imprisonment of up to 2 years and punishment of restricted freedom is waived.

b. Legally imposed imprisonment of up to 3 years is halved.

c. Article 2, Paragraph 1, Point 2 is applied as indicated.

2. Penal proceedings against crimes listed in Paragraph 1 are dropped if the circumstances indicate that the intended punishment would have to be waived; Article 2, Paragraphs 2 and 3, are applied as indicated.

3. When privately initiated proceedings against crimes are dropped, the lump sum paid in by the private plaintiff toward the costs of the proceedings shall be returned to him, unless a sentence has already been passed in the case in question, even if this sentence is not final.

Article V

1. Amnesty is not applied in the case of:

a. Crimes defined in Article 136, Paragraph 1, Point 1 and Paragraph 2, Article 145, Paragraph 2; and Article 323, Paragraph 2 [all three references to Paragraph 2 as published] of the Penal Code and committed under the influence of alcohol.

b. Crimes defined in Articles 239, 240, and 241 of the Penal Code; Article 242 connected with the previous articles; and Article 244 of the Penal Code.

c. Crimes defined in Articles 221, 222, 223, 224, and 225 of the Penal Code and in the law of 25 September 1981 on combating profiteering (DZIENNIK USTAW, 1982, No 36, Item 243).

d. Crimes committed again under provisions of Article 80 of the Penal Code or of Article 24 of the Fiscal Penal Law of 26 October 1971 (DZIENNIK USTAW, 1984, No 22, Item 103);

The regulations of Paragraph 1, Point 4 are not applied in the cases of the crimes listed in Article I.

Article VI

1. Should the amnestied person commit with premeditation the same crime in the period up to and including 31 December 1986, the amnesty shall be revoked, penal proceedings shall be resumed, and the punishment that was waived or moderated shall be wholly or partially reinstated as indicated.

2. The body granting the amnesty shall inform the amnestied person of the implications of Paragraph I above.

Article VII

1. Offenses committed before 21 July 1984 for political reasons or against the background of social conflicts are waived and expunged. The punishment due for such offenses is also waived.

2. In the case of offenses other than those listed in Paragraph 1, except profiteering offenses, the legal punishment of imprisonment and restricted freedom is waived and the regulations of Article 2 are applied as indicated.

Article VIII

1. In the case of concurrent crimes to which the amnesty applies, the amnesty is applied to each crime. In the case of concurrent crimes, of which only some are liable to be amnestied, the crimes liable to be amnestied are amnestied.

2. Having applied the amnesty as necessary, an aggregate punishment is passed in line with general principles.

Article IX

1. The provisions of this law are applied to the punishment that has already been moderated through amnesty or clemency and as it stands after it has been so moderated. The period of probation stipulated by the individual act of clemency is reduced to 31 December 1986.

2. If the amnesty or clemency moderates only the concurrent punishment, the punishment meted out for the individual concurrent crimes is considered as moderated to the extent to which the concurrent punishment has been moderated.

Article X

1. The court responsible for trying given crimes is responsible for amnestying these crimes.

2. The prosecutor applies the amnesty in the case of initial proceedings, but the court decides on the motion of the prosecutor that the punishment listed in Article 2, Paragraph 2 is waived.

3. In the case of fiscal crimes and offenses the body responsible for dealing with such crimes applies the amnesty.

4. In the case of persons who serve their sentences in prisons and with regard to whom there is no need to pronounce concurrent punishment, the amnesty is applied by the Voivodship Court in whose area such persons are imprisoned. Military courts apply the amnesty in their own areas of jurisdiction. The amnesty is applied by the one-judge court.

Article XI

1. The amnesty is applied by a decision, unless it is pronounced in the sentence. The amnesty is pronounced in the sentence during proceedings to drop the charges and to waive or moderate punishment.

2. Refusal to grant the amnesty can be appealed. Only the prosecutor is entitled to object against the grant of the amnesty. In the cases mentioned in Article 10, Paragraph 4 it is the voivodship court or the military court consisting of three judges that consider complaints.

Article XII

1. The cases mentioned in Article VI are adjudicated by the body that tries the charges with regard to which the punishment is waived on account of the amnesty. In the event of proceedings having been dropped, the cases mentioned in Article VI are adjudicated by the body that caused the proceedings to be dropped.

2. The court makes a decision in session, even though the amnesty is pronounced in the sentence.

3. The court's decision can be appealed.

Article XIII

Amnesty proceedings are conducted in line with the regulations stipulated for the body concerned with these proceedings, unless this law states otherwise.

Article XIV

Prisoners shall be released within no more than 30 days of the date on which this law comes into force. Women and young people shall be released first of all.

Article XV

The State Tribunal's proceedings are waived in the case of constitutional responsibility for offenses committed prior to 6 April 1982, when the 26 March 1982 law on the State Tribunal came into force (DZIENNIK USTAW, No 11, Item 84). There is no appeal against such a decision.

Article XVI

The ministers of national defense, internal affairs, and foreign affairs, and the prosecutor general of the PPR can issue the regulations necessary to implement this law.

Article XVII

This law comes into force on the day of its promulgation.

SYRIAN COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS IN BUCHAREST

JN211451 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Jul (SANA) -- The joint Syrian-Romanian committee held its first working session here this morning under 'Adb al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister. The members of the two delegations also attended the session.

During the session, the two sides reviewed measures taken to implement the agreements and protocols that were concluded between the two countries, especially in the fields of industry, cement, land reclamation, fertilizers, oil refineries, and trade exchange. They also studied the obstacles and difficulties facing these measures and touched on outstanding issues to find appropriate solutions in the service of cooperation between the two countries.

During the session, Qaddurah stressed the importance of developing and accomplishing work, intensifying work in the projects that the Romanian side is implementing, and developing cooperation between the two countries in the various fields to carry out the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Qaddurah arrived here last night heading an official delegation on an official visit to Romania to hold the sixth session of the joint Syrian-Romanian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation.

Received by Ceausescu

AU231828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/7/1984 -- On Monday, July 23, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received at Neptun resort 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Syrian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

Cordial salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reference was made with satisfaction to the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, between the two countries and peoples, to mutual benefit, for the benefit of international peace and collaboration. The wish was expressed to continually develop and deepen Romanian-Syrian ties on a political, economic, technical and scientific plane as well as in other fields of activity, in keeping with the understandings convenated during the summit interviews and talks in Bucharest and Damascus. Emphasis was placed on the important role of the joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration in developing economic collaboration between Romania and Syria, in initiating new actions, ways and modalities apt to better capitalize the two countries' potential, in steadily increasing commercial exchanges and promoting new forms of cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated his behalf that the political, negotiations' way was the sole one apt to solve the Middle East questions and guarantee all the countries in that area independence and security.

The Syrian deputy prime minister keenly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania and the Romanian people for their full contribution to a positive, peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation.

During the talk stress was laid on the necessity that all conflicts should be resolved by peaceful means, through negotiations, and all states should strengthen their cooperation in the struggle for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new economic order, for the building of a better and more just world.

The interview was attended by Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, and Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs of Syria.

Protocol Signed

AU251855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/7/1984 -- During the session of the joint Romanian-Syrian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-scientific Cooperation that concluded in Bucharest on July 25 the two delegations surveyed the current stage of bilateral economic cooperation and set new ways and means of deepening the cooperation between the two countries in domains of joint interest, of expanding and diversifying goods exchanges.

The two co-chairmen of the commission, First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea and Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs, signed the protocol of the session which stipulates concrete actions regarding the development of economic and technical-scientific cooperation in industry and agriculture, the increase and diversification of commercial exchanges, the granting of technical and medical assistance by Romanian experts.

PCE'S IBARRURI DEPARTS BUCHAREST 25 JUL

AU251116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1056 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/7/1984 -- Dolores Ibarurri, president of the Spanish Communist Party, who spent holidays in Romania invited by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, left Bucharest on July 25.

On leaving the Otopeni Airport the guest was saluted by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS APPOINTED -- By presidential decree, Comrade Constantin Statescu has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Netherlands, replacing Comrade Traian Pop, who was recalled to the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 84 p 5 AU] By a presidential decree, Comrade Ioan Ceterchi was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Sweden, replacing Comrade Stefan Constantinescu. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 5 Jul 84 p 6 AU]

3 ALBANIANS FLEE TO SFRY BY SWIMMING LAKE OHRID

AU261032 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 19 Jul 84 p 3

[D.P. report]

[Text] Ohrid, 18 Jul -- Tonight at 0230 hours, three young Albanian citizens illegally crossed the Yugoslav-Albanian state border at Sveti Naum. The three Albanians escaped by starting to swim from Pogradec at 2130 hours the previous evening. When they reached the borderline, they swam underwater in order not to be noticed. After escaping to Yugoslav territory, the three Albanians were caught and detained by the border guards and the militia.

ON PLANINC VISIT AND BULGARIAN RELATIONS

AU261634 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 22 Jul 84 p 2

[Nevenka Mitrevska commentary: "Visit to Sofia"]

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], has assessed her 3-day talks with Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, and other Bulgarian leaders in Sofia as "useful and substantial." In a "working and constructive atmosphere," as she said on her return, views were exchanged on all the problems that should interest the two neighboring and socialist countries: international problems, the situation in Europe and in the Balkans, and bilateral relations, in the context of which disputed problems were discussed frankly, but "not in the sense of a quarrel, but of eliminating the obstacles" to the advancement and development of mutual cooperation and relations.

The basic characteristic of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations so far has been the great gap between words and deeds, between the numerous contacts on the ministerial, party, economic, and other levels and their modest results in essentially advancing relations, and between the ambitious agreements on economic cooperation and the relatively small results. It has been shown that the quality of relations between the two countries is not determined by the number of delegations exchanged and the documents signed, but by the results emanating from them. The illusion of very lively and comprehensive relations between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is far from corresponding to the real situation. For at the same time as Sofia has been making verbal declarations in favor of advancing relations with Yugoslavia and tirelessly advancing ever fresh ideas which should allegedly help it, it has conducted a persistent anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav propaganda campaign at home and abroad. In recent years this campaign turned into a veritable long-term platform and orientation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria against the SFRY and it gained in intensity, for the top political and military leadership became engaged in interpreting and implementing it. The original "isolated" disputed problem -- the nonrecognition of the rights of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria -- was joined in time by the negation of the existence and identity of the Macedonian nation in general, of the foundations of Socialist Yugoslavia, and of the contribution by the liberation struggle of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities to the victory over fascism, as well as by open territorial pretensions to entire parts of Yugoslavia embracing Macedonia and South and East Serbia.

Therefore the Bulgarian side has not left much room for an essential advancement of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and cooperation.

The break of 17 full years between Milka Planinc's, just concluded visit to Sofia and the previous meeting between the premiers (in 1967 in Belgrade) is a consequence, and another is the implementation of the current 5-year economic cooperation agreement by only one quarter in the first 3 years; the overall trade should exceed $3.5 billion according to this agreement.

Consistent in the principles of its independent foreign policy, Socialist Yugoslavia -- as it was also stated in the joint communique signed on the completion of the talks in Sofia -- does not make cooperation with other countries, including neighboring Bulgaria, conditional on the existing unsolved questions, but likewise it cannot accept talks on advancing cooperation if it had to avoid or postpone the solving of disputes until a later date. This would mean a legalization of foreign pretensions, in this case Bulgarian ones. Unless solutions for disputed questions are sought and found at the same time as the roads for the development and advancement of cooperation are sought, the former will objectively become the limiting factor affecting overall relations between the two countries, including economic relations. The basic prerequisite for cooperation is to establish trust which is built on respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit, and reciprocity, as well as consideration for all the peoples who live in the region and for their right to decide on their own fate and to determine the roads of their development themselves. Trust cannot be built if one side at one time recognizes the rights of the national minority of another country, while at another time it denies not only these same rights but even the existence of the minority itself and the nation whose part the minority is; if on the one side it showers the neighbor with ideas about how to advance relations, while at the same time on the other side it conducts a fierce campaign against that neighbor's prestige, sovereignty, and dignity; if on the one side it initiaties and supports initiatives for establishing good neighborly relations and peace zones, and at the same time on the other side it advances open territorial aspirations toward the neighbor.

Milka Planinc, president of FEC, discussed all these matters last week with her hosts in Sofia. It would certainly be unreleastic to expect that the Bulgarian leadership will renounce overnight its "well known and unchanged" -- as it was stressed in the talks -- positions on the disputed questions in relations with Yugoslavia. There is no trace of any such thing in the joint communique, either. In this document, indeed, the Bulgarian side promises together with the Yugoslav side to continue "a constructive dialogue and joint constant efforts to find solutions for these problems" and to develop relations with SFRY on the basis of consistent respect for and implementation of the recognized principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act. The future will show whether, and how sincerely, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will keep to these promises, whether it will be able to find the strength to grasp, at least gradually, the facts of the present day in this region, and whether the meeting between the Yugoslav premier and the Bulgarian leaders will be useful, as Milka Planinc hoped.

NEW GREEK VISA REQUIREMENTS NOT SIMPLIFIED

AU261846 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Dragan Petrovic commentary]

[Text] We have long been waiting for the news that the visa and passport requirements between Yugoslavia and Greece have been liberalized. This would be in the spirit of the traditionally good and friendly relations of our two neighboring countries. It would be in the spirit of the UN Charter, the Human Rights Declaration, and the Helsinki Final Act. We say, it would, for it unfortunately is not yet and it appears that today we are still further away from it than we were yesterday.

Why is this so, when a report says that the issuing of visas to our citizens for entry into Greece has been simplified as of today? Let us look more closely at this alleged simplification. Until now, all the citizens of Yugoslavia, with the exception of the Macedonians, just had to fill in the appropriate form and submit their passports. For the Macedonians, the Yugoslav passport did not suffice. They have to prove to the Greek authorities with their identity cards and other documents that their parents, their grandparents, or members of their families were not born in Aegean Macedonia. This was discrimination against one of the nations in Yugoslavia, the Macedonian one.

Now the Greek minister of tourism says that for the first entry into Greece, one has to fill in the appropriate form and submit one's passport and one's identity card in order to obtain a visa. Is this a simplification of the visa and passport requirements? Does the sentence that the conditions for obtaining a Greek visa are the same throughout Yugoslavia -- as (Nicos Scoulas), secretary general of the Greek National Tourist Organization said today -- mean that the discrimination is being extended to all citizens of Yugoslavia? What does it mean that in the international traffic of persons, an identity card -- a document of identity that is valid within a country and not in international traffic -- is required in addition to a passport, the internationally recognized document? Does this mean simplification?

Is it perhaps a reply to justified requests of Yugoslavia to cease the discriminatory behavior toward one of our peoples? Is the discrimination against one people covered up with discrimination against the entire country?

In our opinion, a simplification of the formalities in travel to Greece, which comes about through political rapproachement and the development of mutual relations, implies not that identity cards should be submitted but that visas and even passports should be abolished, as is the case, for instance, between the United States and Canada and within the EEC countries, and elsewhere. Let us recall: Our country has on several occasions offered to abolish visas in the service of a further development of cooperation, for it is a fact that Greece, together with Albania, is one of the rare countries in Europe for which visas are required.

SOCIALLY NEGATIVE PHENOMENA CONTINUE IN PRISTINA

LD262201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- At their session today delegates of the Pristina Municipal Assembly concluded that socially negative phenomena continue to flourish and that the action to eliminate them has not produced desirable results. These phenomena are particularly manifest in economic, housing, communal activity and services as well as in unauthorized appropriation of land. Economic crimes manifest themselves most frequently in the form of various malversations, abuse of power, misappropriation and embezzlement of social property. The organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs have established that most perpetrators of these crimes are responsible officials of basic organizations of associated labor and work organizations. Substantial damage to social property, great losses and in some cases bankruptcies have been caused by irresponsible activity of officials. A great number of cases of abuse of official position and embezzlement of social funds and "green plan" funds have also been uncovered. Substantial material damage has been caused by fires and various breakdowns in the municipality which have "swallowed up" more than 10 million dinars. In the first half of the year as many as 21 breakdowns were recorded and most of these in the Kosovo electricity generating industry.

1 AUGUST PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED IN PRISTINA

LD270300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Summary] Pristina, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- Following a decision by the Pristina Assembly of Municipalities Executive Council, Beginning 1 August heating will go up in price by 49 percent, water by 40 percent, rents and city transport fares by 30 percent, and rubbish disposal by 25 percent. In line with this same decision, bread is already being sold at the higher price of 34 dinars for a kg of light brown bread and 36 dinars for a kg of white bread.

FEC EXAMINES REALIZATION OF PRICE POLICY

LD262322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session today FEC (presided over by its vice president, Jenez Zemljaric) examined the realization of the price policy in the first half of this year and concluded that the increase in prices, and the projection of the possible rise in prices in July and August, serves as a warning that at this juncture it is essential to halt the growth in prices which goes against the established policy.

The amendment to the decision on the realization of the aims and tasks of the joint issue and monetary policy and the joint bases for credit policy in 1984 which is under preparation, will prevent speculative behavior by those organizations that utilize credits but stockpile goods. Regulations will also be prepared for the importation of certain goods, the prices of which in this country are set according to market conditions, and propoals will be made for the urgent importation of products with which the domestic market is inadequately supplied or which have increased greatly in price, but whose manufacturers are in a relatively favorable economic position. The quota for intervention imports of corn for cattle fodder is set at 200,000 tons. In order to realize the agreed price policy and protect the standard of certain categories of the population, products will be designated on which turnover tax should be reduced or increased and the republics and provinces will be obliged to reduce proportionately special turnover tax. Taxation of income resulting from price increases over and above the planned levels will be proposed, as well as measures for stamping out monopolistic behavior on the market.

The Federal Community for Price Affairs will, in cooperation with the price communities in the republics and provinces, propose refusing credits to all those organizations that have overstepped the guidelines established in the agreed prices policy. It is also essential that the competent organs raise the question of the responsibility of all those subjects that have not kept to the established limits in determining prices, and of those organs which have not taken the measures they are authorized to take and that would create the conditions for prices to fluctuate within the agreed limits.

The FEC also established the draft of the law on the system of social control of prices, the aim of which is to further strengthen the position of workers in basic organizations of associated labor with regard to the formation of the prices of their products and services according to market conditions, while at the same time reducing the role of sociopolitical communities in this domain. The council also examined and adopted the working draft of the long-term social plan for Yugoslavia for the period from 1986 to 2000, which represents the further development of the basic orientations and development directions in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

PAVLOVIC ON SIMPLIFYING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

LD270224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- The investment of funds by foreigners in domestic organizations of associated labor, on which Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, spoke to foreign and Yguoslav journalists today, is given detailed treatment in the draft change in the law that regulates this matter. The draft has been presented to the SFRY Assembly, which will examine it in November and adopt it by the end of this year. It should be immediately stressed that the proposed solutions are not out of line with the legal order and political system of our country, nor do they bring into question the functioning of the law on associated labor.

The proposer of these changes is presenting them to the domestic and world public with the intention of promptly informing interested parties of the new conditions for the investment of capital in Yugoslavia. As distinct from the current law, there no longer exists a restriction in the sum or percentage, and investments can be made in all branches of the economy including recreational and health activities.

It should be stressed that the procedure is being simplified and the length of time for carrying out all formalities shortened. The competent forums are obliged to give an answer within 15 days as to whether they are in agreement with the conclusion of an agreement on the joint investment or whether they have any comments. If the administration fails to respond, the agreement becomes valid and the method of securing funds for joint investment, carrying out business, and so on, is regulated according to the laws, but the most important thing is that the foreign partner is economically and legally protected form risk beyond his control. This means that none of our systemic or other measures of an internal nature will affect the security of the investment.

The intention is to create more favorable conditions for investment as experience gaine in the world indicates that this form of cooperation has an advantage over the classic credit relation. In addition, the Yugoslav side considers this to be the way to secure the best technology and latest equipment since the foreign investor is interested in the level of profit, the increase in labor productivity, the quality of the product, and everything else having to do with competing on the world market.

According to the proposed change in the law, the participation of the foreign investor in management is not of primary importance. Rather, the business management is conducted jointly. Although in principle a number of essential matters on which the partners decide jointly are enumerated, a great deal is nevertheless left to the parties to the agreement to decide among themselves.

The president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry noted that over the past 16 years since the law was passed, total foreign investments in our organizations of associated labor do not exceed 0.6 percent.

In this respect, Yugoslavia is at the bottom of the world list together with Uruguay, India, Algeria, and some other countries, and even behind the East European states.

All present agreements, according to Pavlovic, will be able to be adjusted to the new law if the interested parties so wish.

NO FEC SUMMER RECESS; 1985 PROJECTIONS BY SEP

LD260935 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0510 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- This year there will be no summer recess, in the classical sense of the word, for the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. The Federal Government will continue to work without a stop in August with the number of members which is required for sessions to be held and if necessary the other members of the FEC will be called back from holiday. Three vice presidents of the FEC, Janez Zemljaric, Borisav Srebric and Dr Mijat Sukovic, will be on duty for 10 days each and coordinate the work of the federal organs of administration for which there also will be no real recess. This is due to the need to finish the work on the adoption of measures and decisions related to the implementation of this year's resolution and the preparation of draft economic policy documents for next year.

According to Zoran Miskovic, secretary general of the FEC, this workload is expected in view of the series of unresolved problems in the field of socioeconomic relations, delays experienced with a number of measures concerning the carrying out of the first stage of the program of stabilization, and the need to start discussing the 1985 development projections in the SFRY Assembly as early as September. According to the already completed "timetable" the draft resolution on socioeconomic development in 1985 should be presented to the FEC by the end of September and to the SFRY Assembly by the end of October. Similar deadlines also apply to the decision on the joint foreign exchange policy, the balance of payments and foreign exchange balance projections, the decision on the aims and tasks of the issuing and monetary policy, the federal budget and other documents which usually accompany the adoption of the resolution.

The danger of the positive results so far achieved being jeopardized or completely cancelled by the uncontrolled rise of prices calls for particular vigilance in monitoring changes in that field. This will be one of the key tasks for the FEC in August, Miskovic says, but this also applies to other organs in the federation, the republics and the provinces, and also to associated labor in view of the fact that powers are divided in the field of prices. There should be no deviation from the established price projection, though minor modifications are possible, depending on the actual fluctuations and relations between prices for individual products and services.

The FEC's second important preoccupation is the wheat harvest, which is nearing its end, and the final results of which will only become apparent when wheat has been bought and placed in silos.

In August the FEC will also keep a vigilant eye on the situation in tourism and if necessary will intervene if there are stoppages and difficulties in the sectors and services on which the success of this year's season depends.

One of the questions which is virtually never off the agenda of the federal government is the easing of the burden imposed on the economy. The effects of the social contract which has already been reached are being carefully monitored, but a number of new measures are also under preparation. They should help organizations of associated labor to acquire greater funds of their own and thus create conditions for more stable production and development.

LJUBICIC ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL PRESSURES

AU261203 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21/22 Jul 84 p 8

[D. Drazic report]

[Excerpts] Tutin, 20 Jul -- Nikola Ljubicic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Radovan Pantovic, member of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; and Dragan Cirovic and Fadilj Mumini, members of the Serbian Executive Council, today visited the small town of Tutin, one of the least developed communes in the SR of Serbia. They toured the plants of the new footwear factory that is being built by the Ras Work Organization of Novi Pazar and the Jelak Basic Organization of Associated Labor for wood processing of the Crvena Zastava work organization of Krusevac, and later held talks with the sociopolitical aktiv.

Addressing the sociopolitical aktiv of Tutin, Nikola Ljubicic positively assessed the past efforts to create conditions for industrializing this distinctly underdeveloped region.

You have created the conditions for a more rapid transformation. In doing this, you have problems. However, who has not got problems today? Industrial centers, the republic, and our entire country are encountering problems. You see, earlier we had taken foreign loans for the economic development of our entire community under certain conditions, while now we are repaying these loans under much more difficult conditions. In the meantime we have managed to spur exports and they are now increasing while our commodity deficit with foreign countries is being reduced. It is necessary to stress particularly that industrial production of the Yugoslav economy has been increasing during the past year.

Yugoslavia, Ljubicic further said, is not encountering only these problems. We are facing pressures at home and from abroad on the economic and political plane, aimed at weakening the LCY's leading role and at undermining the constitutional system. Ideas about a multiparty system are being spread and one does not shrink from inciting national and religious intolerance, all with the aim of destabilizing our system. The church is particularly active in its efforts to attract young people. Our answer is clear: We will build a self-managing society of peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights and we will strengthen brotherhood and unity. We are slowly getting out of economic difficulties. Your community is mixed, Ljubicic said, and the LC, the SAWP, and other self-managing socialist forces must constantly contribute to strengthening brotherhood. You are on a good road to leave economic backwardness more rapidly behind with the help of the entire republic. It is primarily necessary to develop agriculture and to create the conditiions for new plants, with a linkage with large economic systems in the republic.

VIDIC BEGINS DISCUSSION ON PROPOSED LCY CONCLUSIONS

LD252048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Titovo Uzice, 25 Jul (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Titovo Uzice today and attended a meeting of the Trovo Uzice Municipal Committee and aktiv of Communist workers. Today's meeting of the municipal committee and aktiv of Communists marked the beginning of the public discussion on the proposed conclusions of the LCY Central Committee plenary session in connection with the realization of the leading role of the LCY. It was stated that the basic organizations will now be determing the sequence of discussions on specific problems.

Owing to the difficulties we are experiencing in carrying out the first stage of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, we are afraid to stress the successful revival of economic activities. However, by stressing these modest results we are in fact paying tribute to those of our work collectives that operate successfully, are mobilizing their reserves and are becoming better organized. It is not only the favorable weather that has made an excellent harvest possible. This is also a success of our science and is due to our agricultural technology, whose standard is enviably high, as well as to the enterprising work of our agriculturalists, Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

With reference to the prices policy the FEC should urgently establish which key prerequisites for the realization of this year's policy of prices are not being realized and why. We must not tolerate those who violate the agreed policy in this field, because that would be tantamount to sabotaging our common struggle for the successful realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, Vidic stressed.

Vidic said that leaderships that fail to struggle for the program of the LCY, the Constitution and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program should be changed. It is also necessary to eliminate those who fail to struggle against the notorious exponents of hostile activities, those who do nothing but wail about things that are not improving in society, who always blame inactive rank and file and members, who always blame someone else who, as they say, did not carry out his tasks. These are not leaders and should be replaced, Dobrivoje Vidic stated categorically.

It is not true, Vidic said, that the LCY is in any kind of dispute with the intelligentsia, as certain people would like to suggest for no other reason that in that stratum there are individuals whose orientation is antisocialist and who are active from these positions. What is true is that the LCY, and no less the whole of our society, should strive to ensure that our science and intelligentsia make their full contribution to the country's development.

People who are organized in the LCY and are not carrying out the program for which they became members of that organization, according to Vidic, not only are not realizing any kind of leading role in society but are not realizing any role at all, except that they play some kind of role of their own under the protection of the organization to which they do not in fact belong ideologically. Consequently, he added, the realization of the concepts defined in the program and of the tasks we have set ourselves both as the LC and as society should serve as the basic criterion in assessing the degree of success in realizing the leading role of the LCY in our society.

Those who do not want to see us succeed in this, whether they are here or in the world, and who do not think that we will have the political courage to cross the fateful crossroads are under a great misapprehension. The working class and working people of Yugoslavia will take all the necessary resolute steps, despite the present economic difficulties, to develop the material basis of socialist self-management, to push the state into its constitutionally defined framework and to further develop and perfect the entire system of socialist self-management at all levels of economic organization and political system of direct democracy, Vidic stressed.

The discussion being held throughout our society on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session will adopt the necessary attitude in this connection, without retreating, and will establish the balance of forces in our society that will firmly lead to the realization of our basic and main orientation in the socialist development of society, Dobrivoje Vidic said at the session of the Titovo Uzice Municipal Committee.

Test of Party Maturity

AU251909 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2349, 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Gaja Petkovic article: "After the Submission of the LCY Central Committee Draft Conclusions to the Members: Facing a Test of Maturity"]

[Excerpts] The commission that the LCY Central Committee appointed to prepare the draft conclusions on the implementation of the leading role of the LCY and the strengthening of its unity has offered the members another document. It is now up to the 2.5 million members to have their say, in a thoroughly principled and strictly critical way, about the document presented. The Central Committee, it is sure, will want to and have to respect this word, but also without waiting for the formal adoption of the document, it will have to work, in resolute action, without retreats and delays, on implementing what is required of the Communists in this document. This is to say that the proposed conclusions are not any more just a call to action, but a true directive on the implementation of which the ability and the ideopolitical determination of every individual will be tested and differentiation will be carried out: between the Communists who are Communists in deed and those who in fact never have been such.

In the same way, anyone who is objectively not prepared to struggle for radical changes in our economic system, or rather for an economy based on commodity production under the conditions of social ownership and socialist self-management in a unified Yugoslav market, who consciously expresses disagreement and still has some reservations about the basic premises of the stabilization program, who does not comprehend that this document is not just a project of economic transformation but of deep changes in the behavior and the consciousness in all the spheres of socioeconomic and political life, who because of blindly following his own, local, regional, provincial, or republican interests "cannot see the forest from the trees" and keeps searching for and "adding" some addenda to the adopted program, he cannot wave a party card these days. That is to say, the Communists, and especially those in prominent social positions, who are reopening discussions on the positions adopted in the stabilization program and behave irresponsibly toward the obligations of its realization, must bear the consequences all the way to being relieved of their duties and expelled from the LC.

The battle for the implementation of the leading role of the party and the strengthening of its unity, and for an economic, political, and social stabilization in the country demands different criteria for evaluating the image of a Communist from many applied so far. The draft conclusions demand of all the Communists -- and they must accept it -- that they urgently cleanse their communities of concurrences of vaccilation on the adopted party line, bureaucratic alienation, disunity, opportunism, careerism, carping, defeatism, factionalism, and federalization in the party; that they clear up with those who, not respecting the principle of democratic centralism, consciously avoid, negate, and fail to implement the adopted decisions and conclusions. They demand that the Communists in an offensive and organized approach conduct an uncompromising struggle against all those who endeavor to dispute the proven historical, ideological, ethical, and other values of goals of our socialist self-managing society, and especially against nationalism as the support and the most tenacious basis for rallying all hostile forces.

A Communist, of course, has the right to err, and errors must therefore be admitted. However, this practice should not become widespread in the LC, and those who are frequently inclined to omissions and shortcomings should not get the right to incessant "repentance." They must feel the full weight of the party measures, in proportion to the responsibility which they have in the party and other hierarchies. This is to say, we are facing another test of party maturity.